THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,809—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
30th Nov.	MEDINA	12000		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th "	EGYPT	8000		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10500
28th "	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th "	ARABIA	8001		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th "	PERSIA	8000		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	† ARCADIA	7000		
22nd "	MANTUA	11001		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10500		
19th "	MALOJA	12500		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., LD.

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. 1912.
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th " "
*Circassia..	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	6th Jan. 1913.
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. "
*Castalia...	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia ...	6363	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	9th March "
Olympia ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd " "
*Circassia..	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April "
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd " "
*Castalia...	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May "
*Elysia ...	6363	J. Coverley	18th " "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 597	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 824	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any farther information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

CLARKES B 41. PILLS. A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI, Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 25th Nov.	11 a.m.*	P.D. and C.M.
Kola.....	1205	Thurs. 28th Nov.	9 a.m. †	C.M.
Linga	2185	Friday 29th Nov.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S.S. "Kola" 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 28th Nov., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S.S. "Barala" 2,200 tons, on Wednesday, 27th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 30th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

25th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
"Armand Behic"	6335	...Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	...Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	...Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	...Costa	11th April 1913.
Oceanien	4143	...Mages	8th May 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single) ...Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ... "	891	743	405
To London (single) ... "	660	528	270
Do. (return) ... "	990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's steamers at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna ...	6,000	A. Muzio.....	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.
Sardegna ...	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 990 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri.....	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912
Ischia (a)...	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913
Capri (a)...	6,000	A. de Amezaga..	8th Feb. 1913

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

COLLARS

COLLARS
GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY
1 Anna Each
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
GIVING THE WEARER A WELL DRESSED APPEARANCE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
DRY CLEANING DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
2-10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Oakes' Madras Cigars

ARE recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

		Per 100 Rs.	A.
Anglo-Indians No. 1,	4½" Boxed 100	4	0
Oriental Cheroots	5" " 100	3	8
Supers, No. 1,	4½" " 50	4	14
La Flor de Coromandel—			
IMPERIALS,	5¼" " 50	8	8
CABINETS,	4½" " 50	7	6
OPERAS,	3" " 100	5	12
Fiancees,	4½" " 50	9	6
Empires,	4½" " 50	10	8
Gymkhanas,	5½" " 50	13	12
Vishnus (Longs),	5" " 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts),	3½" " 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Box No. 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT :—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ⅛ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS :—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE : Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE : 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SEASON'S GIFTS.

Latest safe date for posting parcels *via* Brindisi to reach the British Isles in time for X'mas is

6th DECEMBER.

A beautiful assortment of dainty presents, in gold and silver suitable for husbands, wives, sons, daughters and friends, the latest productions of the English and Continental markets ; prices ranging from

RS. 5 TO £1,000.

We cordially invite an inspection and feel assured that from our wide, *recherché* and comprehensive stock we can supply the requirements of all our constituents, be their tastes ever so fastidious.

SPECIAL X'MAS CONCESSION.

Parcels sent direct to destination with all charges pre-paid.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ART JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, WATCH-MAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in 150° TEST AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
Nos. 234 & 245 of 1912.

Re MAHOMED ALI ABDOOLALI DAWOODI, ABDOOL TYEB MAHOMEDALI DAWOODI, ESOOF-ALI MAHOMEDALI DAWOODI and FIDA HOOSEIN MAHOMEDALI DAWOODI of Bombay Inhabitants residing at Nagdevi Street, lately carrying on business as Commission Agents under the name and style of MAHOMEDALI ABDOOLALI, and now unemployed-Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein on the 22nd and 30th days of April, 1912, respectively, against the abovenamed Insolvents have been this day annulled.—Dated this 21st day of November, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 23rd day of November, 1912.

NOTICE.

DISTILLING CONTRACT IN THE BARODA STATE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 6th December, 1912, noon in the office of the undersigned in the Kothi Building, Baroda, for the contract to manufacture and supply country and re-distilled flavored spirit from Mahuda flowers in the Baroda, Kadi and Naosari Divisions for a period of three years from 1st April, 1913.

2. The spirit of the strength of 15 deg., 25 deg., and 60 deg underproof to be manufactured in the existing distilleries of Baroda and Mehsana, or in any other place Government may approve and 25 deg. and 60 deg. underproof of strength in Vyara and Naosari distilleries or in any other place Government may approveThe redistilled flavoured spirit will be of the strength of 15 deg. and 25 deg. U. P.

3. Tender may be for the three Divisions collectively or for each Division separately or for Kadi and Baroda together ann Naosari separately as detailed in the terms of the contract.

4. Every tender should be accompanied with deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or in currency notes.

5. The auction committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Conditional tenders will not be accepted.

7. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained and forms of Tender and printed copies of the terms of contract may be had on payment of annas eight for each, on application to the undersigned during office hours.

V. Y. VANIKAR,
Sar Subah,

Baroda, 21st November 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT, at his Office, at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, 27th November, 1912, for the SUPPLY of 16,000 BARRELS of the PORTLAND CEMENT, delivered at the Company's General Stores, Parel, as under:—

1500 barrels per measem from January to May 1913, and from October to December 1913.
1,000 barrels per measem from June to September 1913.

Note.—Quantities are liable to be reduced in monsoon months, and exceeded in dry weather.

2. The Cement to be in accordance with British Standard Specification.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of cement Tendered for with a maximum of Rs 1,000, without which no Tender will be considered.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Store-keepr.

Parel, Bombay 6th November, 1912.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for a period of one year from 1st February 1913, will be received by Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay, on behalf of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on the 2nd December, 1912. A list of the stores required can be obtained on application to Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Summer and Winter CLOTHING MATERIAL" are invited and will be received by the Manager in his office, at Lahore (Post Office, Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 10th December, 1912, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present. The Stores will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender. The following are the items required:—

Cloth	Drill blue	27" wide,	1,25,000 Yards
"	" khaki do.		10,000 "
"	" red superior 27" wide		2,000 "
"	Cotton blue for menial purposes		1,75,000 "
"	Serge grey natural		500 "
"	Grey blanketting		20,000 "

2. All material must be of genuine country manufacture and tenderers must state on their tenders at what Mills in India the material will be made, or other source of supply.

3. Form of Tender with full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly, marked with the name and address of Tenderers, should be delivered free of all charges, at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on MONDAY the 9th December, 1912.

5. Earnest money as prescribed in form of tender must be remitted in cash or currency notes encashable at Lahore without discount charges to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for Summer and Winter Clothing Material, and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items in the same tender and does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

8. The acceptance or rejection of the tender will not be notified till about a month from date of opening of tenders.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North Western Railway,
Naulakha, Lahore.

Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Dated 11th November, 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of a large CORRUGATED IRON GABLE ROOFED SHED, having a floor area of about 142' by 46' by 44'-6" high from the adjacent road level up to the ridge. The roof is complete in all respects, is in good condition and supported on H. iron pillars. Purchasers would be required to dismantle and remove the materials. Within six weeks from the date of order to do so.

Also two Babcock and Wilcox Ld. W. I. F. type water tube Boilers, each with an evaporative capacity of 2,000 lbs. of water per hour. These Boilers are complete with coal burning furances, and in good order and condition, and are suitable for a working pressure of 150 to 180lbs. The fittings of the boilers are in serviceable condition and connected steam piping is also available.

One 40" "Sirocco" Centrifugal Cased Fan suitable for direct coupling to steam engine or motor. This fan was used for a few months for induced draught, but is in good condition.

Offers will be received by the Vice-Chairman. The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept any offer or to assign any reason for rejecting any offer.

The above material and plant can be inspected at the Entally Incinerator site in Lower Circular Road opposite Dharamtolla Street.

Further detailed particulars may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer.

C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office.
The 22nd November, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALIST.

AUCTION SALE by order of the High Court of a large newly Built and prominent Building at the Junction of Saadhurst Road and Erskine Road near Null Bazaar.

Under instructions from Messrs. Abba Haji Mahomed and Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed, the receivers appointed by the Consent Decree in the above suit bearing date the 5th day of October, 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property on the premises on Sunday, the 15th day of December, 1912.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at the Junction of Sandhurst Road and Erskine Road in the City and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4629 to 4635, which has been leased by the Bombay Improvement Trust for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years from 25th August, 1909, at monthly rent of Rs. 606 payable quarterly by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 13th day of August, 1912, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the one part, and the said Abba Haji Mahomed and Ebrahim Haji Mahomed of the other part together with the messuages, shops and buildings erected and standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 6822 to 6827 and 6854, Street Nos. 134-136 and 160 7-9-11, and bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road, on the East by Saadhurst Road, on the South by Erskine Road and on West by a service passage belonging to the said Improvement Trust, and which said messuages, shops, building and premises are in the occupation of several tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their office No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, where plan and drawings of the properties can be seen.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1912, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of staves for caskr, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, mortar pans, portable forges, filer, commode pans, platform weighing machines, coir matting, mattresses, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, wooden barrels, glass, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cooking stove, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piston packing rings and rubber pipes, I. R. and canvas vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers' locks, O. I. weights, ratchet braces, cardboard, and sundry other stores, etc.

A quantity of steel double shear bars.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed away within one month, from the day of the sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I P. Railway, Wari Bunder, Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th November, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Bags of sweepings, cottonseed, wheat, linseed, hirda, rice, poppyseed, dhana, bajree, rapeseed, grain, iron pipes, E. tins, husk, baggings, E. cylinders, E. bags, iron bars, paint colour Oodhatti, E. boxes, E. drums, steel hoops, combs, glass bangles, medicine, iron nails, sulphur, pickaxe, moha flower, bark, cement, E. casks, hemp, Ram tilli, ironware, leather, chair, gogal tins of oil bullock cart, truck of luggage dall, B. nuts, barsoap, tallow, dry chillies, chunam, teakwood, wooden chairs, drug, twist, jagree, packages of luggage, oil cake, cotton, bidi leaves, pair of grinding-stones, jawari, iron gharees, old records, lot of condemned sheets and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

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WILLISON'S

WORLD-RENOWNED

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE AFTER A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL SEASON IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Will shortly open here—

MASTER FRANKIE WILLISON mounted on the chestnut Pony Babie.

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JOLLY LEO introduces his troupe of dusky Arabs in a laughable acrobatic display.

Concluding the first part with picturesque posings by the Ladderites, a troupe of Ten Ladies and Gentlemen whose graceful evolutions tend to rouse patrons to enthusiasm.

First appearance in South Africa of the WEATHERLEYS in a refined Musical Comedy Scene, the singing of little Zillah, while seated among the audience always causes a furore.

YOUNG AMERICA in a fearless and dauntless exhibition of Riding and Driving Four Fleet Footed Peerless Ponies, over gates and Bars at a breakneck pace.

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President.

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THE MASCOTS

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had the honour of appearing at command performances before Their Majesties.

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Will appear entr'acte in The First Show at 6-30 to 8 p.m., AND LAST SHOW AT 10 TO 12 P. M. (2nd Show 8-30 to 9-30: only Cinema Pictures).

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The Bank of England,
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Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.....	" "	558,288,69

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 15,000,000
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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light, Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas and chairs, cupboards, single and double almirahs, glass door book case, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, phonographs, iron safes, jost fan in working order, &c.

By order of a consignee from Kobe:—

Several pieces of Goose and Chiffon silk cloth, fans, cloisonne armrings, watchguards, medals, buckles, pins, brooches, slippers, buttons, and pillow covers, pictures, vases, &c.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Several Gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred shigram.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Khetwady Main Road in Ardeshir Dady Street.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 12 of 1910.

Pomibai, widow of Talakchand Motichand

vs

J. Sanders Slater. Esq., Administrator-General of the estate of Poonamchand Premchand, deceased.

and

Suit No. 40 of 1910.

J. Sanders Slater, Esq.,

vs

Godavarmal Senkaran and others.

Under instructions from E. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver in the above suits, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, 1912, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the Premises.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses situate or standing thereon, at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 3 4 375 — square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 403, New No. 7676 and Old Survey No. 503, and New Survey No. 5854, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "C" Ward No. 6703, 6703 (1), and Street Nos. 1-2. etc., and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the south by Khetwadi Main Road, on or towards the north by the property of Durgadas Dawdas, on or towards the east by the property of Haji Omer Haji Esaji, and on or towards the west by Ardeshir Dady Street, and which is now in the occupation of the monthly tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Sursjmal & Co., attorneys for the above Receiver at their Office No. 25, Meadows Street, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th November, 1912.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHENEVIX-TRENCH—Oct. 28, at Fotheringhay, Kew Gardens, the wife of C G Chenevix-Trench, Esq., Indian Civil Service, of a son.

INNES—Nov. 2, at 19 Atholl Crescent. Edinburgh, the wife of Capt. Sydney Innes, The Black Watch, of a son.

THRESHER—Nov. 5, at Chiddingfold, Surrey, the wife of Major J. H. Thresher, late the Rifle Brigade, of a son.

HARDMAN JONES—Nov. 3, at Marton Lodge, Pontefract, the wife of Capt. A. C. Hardman Jones, 5th Fusiliers, of a daughter.

MATTHEW—Nov. 2, at Woodlands, Willand, Cullompton, to Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon A. Matthew, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARBISON—FOSTER—Oct. 30, at St. Cuthbert's Bye Park, Hoddesdon, Daniel Haydon, son of T. H. Harrison, of Bass Hill, Broxtoarne, to Mary Edith daughter of the late William Shrubsole, Foster, Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Foster, Silverburn, Hoddesdon.

HULTON—HEZLET—Oct. 30, at Aghadowey Church, John Meredith Hulton, Royal Sussex Regt., son of Campbell Hulton, Lancashire, to Violet Maud, daughter of Col. Hezlet (retired, Royal Art.), of Bovagh, Aghadowey.

ROSE—COOKE—Oct. 30, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederick Joseph, son of the late Capt. Henry Babington Rose, 103rd Fusiliers, to Katherine Laura Cooke, of Rome, and daughter of the late T. C. Weeden Cooke, F. R. C. S., of London.

SAUNDERS—DE HOCHEPIED-LARPENT—Nov. 2, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Brig.-Gen. A. A. Saunders, R. A. (retired.), to Rose, widow of Col. Sir G. A. De Hochepied-Larpent, Bart., late of the Connaught Rangers.

DEATHS.

NIGHTINGALE—Oct. 28, Lieut.-Col. Charles W. Nightingale, of Landscore House, Teignmouth, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, grandson of Sir Edward Nightingale, of Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire, aged 87.

SARTORIUS—Nov. 2, George Conrad Sartorius, C. B., late Colonel, Indian Army of the late Sir George Rose Sartorius, K. C. B., admiral of the fleet.

TREMENHEERE—Oct. 28, at Ightfmaldie, Kinearcineshire, James Henry Apperley Tremenheere, Indian Civil Service, of 18 Hans Crescent, London, S. W., son of the late Lieut.-Gen. C. W. Tremenheere, C. B., aged 88.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p. m.

Maxim: "Industry is fortune's right hand, frugality her left."—Wade.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the string Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster:—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March	A Frangess ... Kaiser
Overture	The Silver Cross ... Herman
Valse	Tesoro Mio ... Becatsi
Selection	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Serenade	La Manola ... Eilenberg
Gavotte	Story Time ... Millocker

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March	Honour of the Flag ... Eilenberg
Overture	La Couronne d'Or ... Herman
Valse	Caresnte ... Lambert
Polka Mazurka	The Polish Beauty ... Millocker
Selection	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Intermezzo	Madelaine ... Aletter
Characteristuck	In the Smithy ... Eilenberg

LOSS OF SPECIE.

Mr. F. S. Dubash, Head Cashier of the Bank of India, reported to the police on Friday evening that he had a labour cart loaded with 27 bags and another with 29 bags, each bag containing Rs. 2,000 in silver, and sent the money to the Currency Office, to exchange it for currency-notes. On arrival at the Currency Office the bags were placed on a trolly and taken inside. On their being checked it was discovered that one of them was missing.

Whilst they were being loaded into the cart at the bank the auditor, Mr. Coke of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co. came up and had one bag taken in again, weighed it and then examined the contents of the bag, which was replaced in his presence.

It has been ascertained that when the bags were being removed into the Currency Office from the carts, five persons, who looked like Ghatees, came up and volunteered to help in carrying them. They remarked that the carts belonged to the Indian Specie Bank and said they wanted one of them to take money there. They handled some four or five bags, when the clerk in charge stopped them.

A search is being made for the men.

BANDRA TOWN HALL.

Opening Ceremony Performed by the Hon. Mr. Barrow.

APACE WITH THE TIMES.

THE HON. MR. R. P. BARROW, I. C. S., Commissioner, Northern Division, performed the opening ceremony of the New Municipal Office and Town Hall at Bandra, on Saturday last. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen present.

On arrival Mr. Barrow was received at the gates by Mr. G. A. G. Wales, Collector of Thana, Mr. E. G. Turner, President of the Bandra Municipality, and the members of the Municipal Local Board. Mr. Turner introduced the members of the Bandra Municipality. Mr. Barrow was then shown over the whole of the building and expressed his satisfaction at all he saw, remarking that Bandra was keeping apace with the times.

At the start of the programme a few Marathi and Gujarati songs were gone through, after which the Municipal President, Mr. E. G. Turner welcomed the Commissioner and asked him to declare the building open. In doing so he said:—

THE ADDRESS.

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with the greatest pleasure and pride that I rise to welcome the Hon. Mr. Barrow, Commissioner of the Northern Division, on behalf of the Municipality and residents of Bandra. Pleasure is derived from his presence in our midst, and the feeling of pride animates us all from the fact that we are able to show him this handsome building, which he has graciously consented to open. As we all know, a Commissioner has a large territory to supervise and has immense number of calls upon his time, and I am sure that I echo the sentiments of all present in saying how grateful we are that Mr Barrow has found time to visit our town to perform a pleasing ceremony. Mr. Barrow is no stranger to these parts. Some fourteen or fifteen years ago he was Collector of Thana and he is therefore well acquainted with local conditions. In the year 1898 he showed his interest in the development of Salsette in opening the residential area now known as "Murzanabad" near Andheri, and a suitable tablet to that effect may be seen on the Ghodbunder road. Let us hope that from what he sees here to-day that he will go away with the impression that our town is trying its best to progress with the times, and I am sure he will be pleased to hear from me that our Municipality is working in a harmonious manner, and has successfully emerged from some troublous times through which it has passed.

A USEFUL BUILDING.

"Our new building consists of two parts, the Municipal Offices downstairs and the Town Hall upstairs. During the thirty odd years of its existence the Municipal Office building has changed its location on many occasions. Even during the last ten years it has been changed about six times to my own knowledge, and every change connoted public inconvenience, and confusion in the municipal records. It was imperative to put a stop to this state of things, and an office for ourselves, where we should not be disturbed and where the rent changes were abolished, became an urgent necessity. The original idea was to erect an office only, but at the time of discussing details it was found that for an expenditure of a few more thousand rupees an upper-story could be added. The Municipality thereupon decided to construct a Town Hall at once, so as to avoid the necessity of raising a ground-floor building in the future at a much higher cost than that for which the same work has now been down. The residents have now a hall worthy of our town, and my only regret is that the floor has not been made of wood, so as to admit of dancing, which is a popular amusement during the cold weather. It is, however, already under consideration to remedy this defect by polishing the floor, or by other means. The Town Hall will be a useful place for darbars and public meetings, and might even be used as a reading room and library under proper supervision.

"The land on which the building stands was acquired by the Municipality some six or seven years ago, and the structural cost of the building has been approximately Rs. 30,000. This sum, I am pleased to state, the Municipality has saved after much financial circumspection, within a period of two years, without increasing taxation in any way. This satisfactory result shows, therefore, what can be done, and there is no reason whatever why provision every year should not be made for some original work of public utility.

OTHER WORKS.

"Owing to the generosity of a Parsee gentleman, a new hospital and dispensary is being undertaken almost immediately, and the Municipality is carefully considering a scheme for the better lighting of Bandra. A new or additional market is also needed, and still more roads. In this latter connection we owe Mr. Barrow our grateful thanks for his aid in obtaining from Government a very substantial grant for the two new roads that are now nearing completion. I refer to the new road from the station, which will open up Bandra northwards, that is to say in the only direction in which Bandra can possibly extend, and to the prolongation of the 60 foot road in front of this building, which will ultimately become a trunk road and be the backbone of the northern development.

"Well, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now mentioned briefly the several facts in connection with our new and magnificent building, and I think our architects, Messrs. Chambers and Fritchley, and our contractor, Mr. Sambhaji Bhaguji, deserve a word of praise for the very satisfactory manner in which the work has been done. I will now ask you, Sir, on behalf of the residents of Bandra, to declare this building open."

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow, in declaring the Bandra Town Hall and Municipal Office open, spoke of the pleasure he felt at being afforded the opportunity of performing that agreeable duty before the large and friendly gathering present. Mr. Turner, he observed, was right in saying that the speaker had a large territory to look after, and it was with some difficulty he had managed to come there that evening. But the chief reason that had inspired him to be in their midst was that he had always felt a keen interest in the welfare of Bandra. He was no stranger to them, having once been Collector of Thana for about twenty months and that too at a time when Bandra was passing through the worst days of the first outbreak of plague. He recalled with kindly feelings of gratitude those bygone days when the people of the town had co-operated with him to stamp out the scourge of cholera. He also remembered the time when his old and venerable friend, Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, had invited him some years back to perform the opening ceremony of the residential area now known as "Murzbanabad" near Antheri. It was a further source of satisfaction to him to know that the Bandra Municipality was working as one corporate body for the common civic good. Its career had been one of great usefulness, as was evinced in the erection of the resent building. The activity of the Municipality under its present chairman, Mr. E. G. Turner, was a matter for congratulation. (Cheers). The speaker sympathised with Mr. Turner in his regret at the absence of conveniences for dancing but hoped there was some consolation in the fact that the hall could be turned into a skating rink. Reverting to the subject of municipal administration Mr Barrow said that in these days of Home Rule tendencies and desire for separation the day would possibly come when they would claim to be independent of Thana. Government must be prepared for this.

In conclusion, he advised the councillors to do all they could in promoting such of the schemes proposed as the hospital and the road improvements which would go a great way in furthering the cause of progress. (Cheers).

Mr. E. A. Corke in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the chair, paid a high tribute to the zeal and sincerity of purpose of the Hon. Mr. Barrow. He hoped that the Commissioner would move the Government of Bombay to found a suitable high school for Bandra. He also eulogised Mr. Turner for the kindly interest he evinced in all that related to the welfare and progress of the town.

The resolution was carried amidst plaudits.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow, Mr. Turner, and the Collector, Mr. Wales, were then garlanded, and the meeting dispersed.

The headmaster of Rossall School desires to inform Old Rossallians that a new edition of the Rossall Register is being prepared by Mr. G. Mason, Highfields, East Grinstead, and to urge all who have not received his circular to communicate with him at once.

THE WEATHER.

Widespread Rainfall Due to the Storm.

CROPS SAVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The storm near Bombay yesterday morning crossed the coast between Bombay and Surat about noon. It exists now as a depression in the east of the Central Provinces. It has given fairly abundant rain over a wide tract of the country and in the western Himalayas, having been assisted by a disturbance of the cold weather type.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Madras Deccan, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad Central Provinces, Central India, the eastern half, of the United Provinces, and Bihar, and local in south-east Madras, on the north Madras coast, and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Mysore, Gujarat, west Rajputana, east Punjab, the north-west of the United Provinces and Chota Nagpur.

Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Chittagong report one inch, Ratnagiri ten, Nizamabad, Gulburga, Hanumkonda, Masulipatam, one and a half; Chanda, Satna, one; Seoni, Jubbulpore, Indore, two; Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa, three; Pachmarhi, four; Nowgong, one and a half; Allahabad one; and Cawnpore, Benares, Gaya, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will diminish in Bombay, Hyderabad, west of Central India and of the Central Provinces, and extend into Orissa and Bengal.

UNSETTLED WEATHER SOUTH.

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

The depression from the Arabian Sea has now passed across the head of the Peninsula. It is this morning near Calcutta.

The disturbance affecting north-west India is still more marked, and the weather remains unsettled in the south of the Peninsula. These disturbances together have given nearly general rain on the west coast between Goa and Mangalore, the Madras Deccan, north Madras Coast, eastern half of the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and north Bengal, fairly general in Mysore, and local in Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in south Hyderabad, east Rajputana, and Assam.

The chief amounts were:—Goa, Karwar 2 inches; Paiyur 3-4; Cuddapah, Coconada, Bellary 1; Nellore 2; Waltair 1-2; Simla, Chakrata, Mukteswar 1; Sirsa 3-4; Bahraich; Naya Dumka, Gaya, 1; Patna, Darbhanga, 1 1-2; Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Chaibassa, Dinajpur 1.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the peninsula, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and an increase in Assam.

BENARES, Nov. 24.

The rains here appear to be general and are regarded as of inestimable value to the cultivators, about whom serious anxiety was being felt owing to the prolonged drought;

BENARES, Nov. 23.

Clouds had been collecting since Thursday evening and since last night it has been raining hard here. These showers will be most beneficial to the standing crops which had been withering for want of rain since September last and the rains are exceedingly welcome to agriculturists living in the eastern district of the provinces who were on the verge of a severe famine. Tagavi advances had already begun to be paid in certain districts. If the rainfall be general the attendance at the coming Kartik Purnima (full-moon) fair in different places will be thin and the sufferings of those that have already reached the fairs will be immense. Cold has increased and rain is likely to continue.

A Bhownagar correspondent, writing on Friday, says:—The weather has undergone a sudden change this side. Yesterday the sky remained heavily overcast and drizzling rainfall from here to Viramgam, a stretch of 144 miles. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon a storm passed over Kathiawar. The rain is said to have damaged cotton crops in the fields and jowari and bajri lying in khalas.

SNOW AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, Nov. 24.

Winter weather is now prevailing at Simla and the station received a good snow fall throughout the day. The weather is still threatening and a more snow is expected to-night.

Captain J. Main of the Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, which arrived here on Friday evening from Glasgow, reports having met with N. E. monsoon and cyclonic disturbance off the port.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 23rd Nov., 1912 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala records 0·12" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Multan and Rawalpindi and damper at other stations. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general except in the extreme north-western districts. Jhansi has had 0·56," Cawnpore 0·78" and Allahabad 1·51". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in moderate to large defect; the minimum is in excess at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana. — Skies are clear in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect in east Rajputana; night temperature is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore records 1·85" of rain and Surat 0·52" Skies are heavily clouded in West Central India and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bhuj and Dwarka and in excess at other stations. Maximum temperature is in considerable defect in West Central India, south Gujarat and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 2·22" Saugor 2·90" Hoshangabad 3·40", Khandwa 2·65" Akola 0·21" Amraoti 0·16" Nagpur 0·48" Raipur 0·15" & Chanda 1·00." Skies are heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa and Raipur but in defect elsewhere; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·16", Ratnagiri 9·60", Mormugao 0·27" and Karwar 0·41". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect; the minimum is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·82", Ahmednagar 0·40", Poona 1·03", Sholapur 0·36", Bijapur 0 60", Aurangabad 0.61", Nizamabad 1·65" and Hyderabad 1·16". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are in excess. Maximum temperature is generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm has crossed the coast and moved in an east-north-easterly direction, its centre to-day being to the east of Jubbulpore. The associated rainfall has been widespread in the Central Provinces, the adjacent parts of West Central India, the southern half of the United Provinces, the Deccan, Hyderabad and the Konkan. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the north Madras Coast. The storm has begun to fill up, the deficiency of pressure at Jubbulpore being only 1-6th of an inch.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts and in the south United Provinces; local rain in West Central India, Hyderabad and on the north Madras Coast; some showers in the Deccan.

THE MAHOMEDAN ELECTION.

The voting for the election of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay representing the Mahomedan Community of Bombay will take place on Tuesday the 10th December and not Wednesday the 10th December as erroneously notified in the notice of the Returning Officer dated 21st November published in the Bombay Gazette's issue of 23rd November.

The Maharaja of Mysore proceeds on a tour in four of the districts of the province on December the 9th, visiting the Gersoppa Falls, the Elephant kheddahs at Shimoga and the Marikanve Reservoir in Chitaldrug.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

CHILD MURDER.

Goanese Ayah Sentenced to Transportation for Life.

RECOMMENDED FOR MERCY.

On Saturday in the Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod, assisted by a common jury, the hearing of the charge of child-murder against Candida Gomes, a young Goanese woman aged 17, was concluded. The woman was an ayah and worked in the household of Khan Saheb Nasserwanji Darashaw Mirza, residing in Girgaum-road.

On the morning of the 24th a dead child being found near the house and a woman having been seen to throw it out, the neighbours suspected the accused and informed the police.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin prosecuted, while Mr. Chatfield defended the accused at the cost of Government.

In his charge to the jury, his Lordship said that the accused on the 24th September last had committed murder of a child. A sound of something having fallen was heard and the body of the child, which was alive, was picked up. It had been thrown from the window of the second floor. A new-born child was seen by another witness to be lying on the ground. No one saw who threw the child, but the hands of the thrower were seen by two witness. The child died that afternoon from a fracture of the skull. Why the accused should have committed the crime was proved by one of the witnesses; the child was thrown with the intention of causing death. It amounted to murder. It was to be seen if it could at all have been an accident. Whether the child fell from that house or not was to be considered also. Some ladies of the house were attending on their father who was ill, and they saw the accused on the floor where there was blood.

She was arrested the same night at 11, and being examined by doctors it was proved that she had given birth to a child that day. The accused was seen near the water tap, where she washed her blood-stained clothes. Reddish water was seen in the drain. It was suggested that she did not know what she was doing and could not say whether the child was thrown out or fell out. Whether the accused was seized by any such disease (practical senselessness) must be seen, but there was no evidence to show it. It was for the defence to prove if she had been of unsound mind when she committed the crime. It was suggested that the child fell out by accident but there was nothing to show that.

The accused pleaded temporary insanity after child-birth.

The jury without retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty, but recommended the accused to mercy as she was helpless and probably did not know what she was doing being, being without medical or other aid.

His Lordship said that the recommendation to mercy of the jury, which he asked them to set down in writing, would be forwarded to Government for the necessary steps to be taken.

His Lordship accepted the verdict and convicted the accused of child-murder. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

The charge of murder against Shahadeo Kuber (40), Chagan Gagan (30), Ramji Gagan (20), and Raihund Ujat (20), for beating one Bagdi Nakta to death was taken up in the Bombay High Court Sessions on Saturday afternoon, after the child-murder case had been finished. A special jury was empanelled to try the case.

The names of the jurors were:—Messrs. L. H. Saville (Dy. Engineer, New Docks) Foreman, Jamshedji Merwanji Tarachand (merchant), Vithaldas Dwarkadas (merchant), Alexander Stewart Foulkes, (assist. manager, Atlas Assurance Co.), William John Dean, (Branch Manager, Army and Navy Stores), E. G. Montgomery (merchant), Manecksi Sherearji Bharucha (Land Manager, Improvement Trust,) W. Mowbray (Assistant Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Railway), and Jaithabhai Walaji (merchant). One of the special jurors, Mr. Saville, being found absent, the judge enquired if there were any special juror present in Court to take his place. Mr. Nicholson, who prosecuted, said that according to the Criminal Procedure Code anyone could take the place of the absentee and work as a special juror. In the meantime Mr. Saville arrived and said he had come exactly at 3-30 as required.

Mr. Nicholson, in his opening address, said that the accused were millhands living in Talao-road. As they had originally been charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, no map had been found necessary, but since the charge had been altered to one of murder under section 302 the Police Inspector had prepared one. On Sunday, 6th October, the first accused went to the complaint, Velu Bai's hut and asked for Rs. 1-8. The woman said that she could not pay until her husband came back. On this accused started to quarrel with her. In the meantime the husband came up and spoke to the accused. The quarrel continued. Then the other three accused, who were related to the first, arrived on the scene armed with sticks while the first accused fetched a stick too. They attacked the deceased and, felling him to the ground, struck him most brutally. The injured man, since deceased, remained in his hut till nightfall and on the police being informed he was sent to hospital. The first accused also sustained some injuries and he too went to hospital. The injuries of the first accused, counsel said, were self-inflicted, as a witness would relate. The doctor who had examined the deceased had described the nature of his injuries. The sticks were there as exhibits and they were murderous to look at. One was missing as it had been thrown away by No. 4. It had a knob to it. A deaf and dumb witness would describe the stick.

The deaf and dumb witness made signs to the effect that the accused had thrown his stick into a pond, but it was stated that there was no pond near by only a marshy piece of land, where the stick was thrown and never recovered.

Counsel then read out the sections of the law under which the accused were charged.

Velu Bai was the first witness examined by Mr. Nicholson. She carried an infant child in her arms. She said Gagu Nakta was her husband. She lived in DeLisle-road. Her husband was killed two months ago. Witness owed some money to Shahadeo, the first accused, and he called and demanded the money. She told him to wait till her husband's return, but accused abused her and her husband came up and asked him not to abuse a woman but to receive the money later. Accused than abused her husband and a struggle ensued in which Chhagan, the second accused, joined, and seized her husband. The first accused fetched a stick and struck her husband with it. Chhagan's brother, Ramji, and the fourth accused accompanied Chhagan. They carried sticks. When the first accused went to fetch a stick Chhagan held her husband. When the first accused struck her husband with the stick he fell down, whereupon all the accused struck him.

Mr. Nicholson: One of the sticks has a iron or steel knob. The gentlemen of the jury should examine them.

Witness, continuing, said that she raised an alarm and men of her caste bore the deceased into her hut. The police were informed by witness. Deceased was attacked at 2 p. m. and at 7 p. m. he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital. The first accused struck the deceased on the head first.

Cross-examined by Mr. M Farduji Motiwalla, who with Mr. Chitre, defended the accused, the complainant, Velu Bai said she had not named any of the accused to the police sepoy but merely said that her caste people had assaulted her husband. Deceased was first struck from behind. She was near the hut when accused assaulted her husband. Accused also struck deceased with an iron stick. Which of the four had that iron stick she could not say. There were others besides the accused who struck the deceased. Those four persons were the only men who struck the deceased. Her husband was a maccadam with 500 men working under him. He was not drunk that day. He had not even taken his meal at the time but had just returned from work. It was a Sunday and the mill was closed, but a maccadum was obliged to attend the mill on a Sunday. The first accused caused some injury to his own forehead with a knife. It was not a fact that deceased was under the impression that first accused had taken Rs. 5. from a Marwari in deceased's name.

To Court: My husband had no knife. The accused belonged to the neighbourhood from which I come and I have known him long.

The accused do not work in the same mill as my husband. They used to, some time back.

Vala Rama was next examined and cross-examined. He corroborated the wife of the deceased.

After him Jeena Becha was examined and cross-examined. He also corroborated the first witnesses.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

HIGH COURT—NOV. 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

639-12 Dubash Csnji Hirji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Morarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehm and D
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhullaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754.11 Judah B K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Birdhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Chunilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Fardonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12 Dastur and C Meghji Hirji Hunsraj Hirji and ors Motichand and D.
1039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam Jokarmall Mulchand Baishanker K and G
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essay Bick M R and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.
51-93 Mirza M S M Halimabai vs Amirbibi Tyabji D and Co Mulji K and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

After the Appellate Side Court work is over.

Long Causes.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.

Short Cause.

1068-12 Mulla and M Tejmal Bhagchand vs Manaji Kuverji Raj Sherka Cait M and K

For further directions and costs on special Commissioners Report.

214-09 Ard H D and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Ranchordas Madhowdas Daph F and D

Long Causes.

228-12 Jeh G and B Limjibhoy Motabhoy and Sons vs Chunilal Motiram a firm Capt and V
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macha and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1028-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Bisraj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam R and D Sha Heera Varjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Maneeklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam R and D Visandeo Talchoband vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormasji Sorabji Ard H D and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

For consent decree.

767-10 Captain W Mahomed Joonus C and others vs Kazi Gulam Husein Patell and E Sirijmal and Co

For decree absolute.

958-11 Ardeshir H D and Co Dinshaw Danjibhoy Nasikwalla vs Haji Abdulla S and others.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

463-12 Little and Co Khimji Cooverji and others vs Kanji Khetan
1024-11 Patel and E Wsudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
227-12 Krishnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
1182-10 Smetham B and Co Daji Pandoo Survey Devji Ramji Bhaskar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatkar Wagbji Shamji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
399-12 Motichand & D Mangalas Lalubhai vs Messrs Kesu Walter and another Mirza M and M
283-11 Motichand and D V Khadar M vs S N Narda Mahomed Edgelow G W and Co
1050-09 Raghowaya N and Co Gordhandas Girdhardas vs Chilvasetty Subhasetty and another Chitnis M and K
571-11 Madhowji K and C Chogbai widow Messrs Tillochand Hookamchand Little and Co
348-12 Chitnis M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Shabuddin Ghatay and others Ardeshir H D and Co Sabnis and G Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M
1042-11 Little and Co Goolamally Essaji vs Tyabji Esaji Moti and D
1175-10 Sham M and H Wamanrao Shamrao vs T M Nathoobhoy Sursjmal and Co
188-12 Patell and E Abdul Latiff Hassanmia vs Ahmed Miya Hasan Miya Jeh G and B
184-12 Mulla and M Poohoomal Bros vs K V Kapadia Jam R and D.
747-10 Mulji K and T Manilal Jesunghlal vs Virchand Jeychand Manoh and N
174-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasan Syed Abdul Rahim vs Haridas Purshotam Little and Co.
175-11 Mulla and M Syed Hasam Syed Abdul Rehman vs Lakhmidas Ramdas
472-12 Capt and V Molvi Mahomed Hoosein vs Shaikh Jiyanudin Jam and R

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Locksley Hall s —140 bales wool, R Hurichand.

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—238 cwts chutney F Nowroji; 82 casks skins, Enrico N Stein; 300 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Valdura s—8,600 tons manganessore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—6,320 cwts crushed bones, J Livingstone and Co; 501 cwts mustard

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company steamer Barjora 1908 tons, Captain A. D. Burbridge arrived in harbour on Saturday from Suarsh November 14, in a Karachi with a general cargo and 12 cabin and 204 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Salsette 3391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for Aden with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall 3436 tons, Captain J. Main arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala, 1899 tons Captain R. S. B. Butler arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Busreh via Karachi with a general cargo and 34 cabin and 259 deck passengers.

The steamer Patella 3501 tons, Captain J. R. Nesbet arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum October 31, with a cargo of 4973 tons of kerosine in bulk.

The steamer Abydos 1939 tons, Captain H. W. Thompson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Dunrobin 2319 tons, Captain Carr, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I S. N. Company's steamer Virawa 3360 tons Captain Jallaclean, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening from Moulmein 7th November with a general cargo and timber.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray 3121 tons Captain J. E. Woodball arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Glasgow, 12th October with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The steamer Author 2248 tons Captain A. B. Nicholas arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Beira 10th November with ballast.

The steamer Zella, 2412 tons, Captain A. Nanscaven arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, November 19 with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 22nd November 1912 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —Nov. 23.

STREAM

Barala	1899 Butler		M M & Co
Patella	3801 Nasbet		
Barjora	1908 Burbridge		M M & Co
Lhasa	949 Cutbush	Karachi	25-11 M M & Co
Angus	2329 Dakers		T M & Co
Baron Cawdor	2764 Fullerton		T M & Co
Beme	1699 Younger	Shaw Wallace & Co	
Clan MacNeil	3504 Higgins	Finlay & Co	
Delta	4780 Martin	Shanghai	4-12 P & O Co
Ellatine	2491 Newton		f M & Co
Kasara	505 King		M M & Co
Lindenfels	3525 Muller		W & A G & Co
Marmaris	Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat	
Medina	6699 Notley	London	30-11 P & O Co
Mozaffer	250 Nacoda	Persian Govt.	
Nadgri	1168 Hughes	N F	N F Bo & P S N Co
Nordfarer	2397 Olsen		T M & Co
Otto Sverdrup	2291 Michelson	Liverpool 8cc	for Morrison & Co
Penang	286 Olsin		M M & Co
River Forth	2883 Stevens		W & A G & Co
Uganda	2783 Gow		S Wallace & Co
Ujina	3426 Hill		M M & Co
Valdura	3495 Corrance	Baltimore	S Smidt & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	Dunkirk	4-12	T M & Co
D & E Trafford Hall	3437	Main	Karachi	N F	K & Co
F Kybfels	3159	Frisins	Hamburg	27-11	W & A G & Co
G&R Harfield	2245	Churchill	Garston	27-11	S Smidt & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	23-11	B & P S N Co
K Rangoon Maru	2733	Kamoshita	Kobe	29-11	N Y Kaisha
M Chulmleigh	2567	Brooks	Antwerp	30-11	J M & Co
N Strathan	2829	Maclay	Philadelphia	29-11	R A Willis
P Ranvik	3382	Berggren	Rotterdam	28-11	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Arabistan	3307	Davies	Antwerp	N F	M M & Co
3 Barala	1899	Butler	Busreh	27-11	M M & Co
4 Umtali	1697	Clarke	Antwerp	25-11	S Smidt & Co
5 Locksley Hall	2299	Crawford	L'pool	23-11	K Nixon & Co
6 Islands	3360	Pratt		25-11	M M & Co
7 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	25-11	W & A G & Co
8 Cleopatra	2149	Chersich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
12&13 Arcadia	3513	Bracham	Aden	7-12	P & O Co
16 Wardha	2552	Counock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	521	Ahmed	Repairing Bo S N Co

M W D D

Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	NF NF K Nixon& Co

Offside N

Muttra	2985	Carry	Rangoon	N F M M & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Beaching	Repairing J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Trafford Hall	Main	G'gow, Oct 19
	Barala	Butler	Busreh, Nov 6
23	Patella	Masbet	Batoum, Oct 31
	Barjora	Barbridge	Busreh, Nov 14
	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi, Nov 21
	Virawa	Maclean	M'mein, Nov 7
	Clan Murray	Woodall	G'gow, Oct 12
	Author	Nicholas	Beira, Nov 10
	Zillah	Nanscaven	Calcutta, Nov 19
24	Firoozi	Primrose	Jedah, Nov 8
	India	Gordon	S'ghai, Nov 5
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Nov 17
	Masilla		L'pool, &c

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Abydos	Thompson	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—

Steamer Arcadia, for London.
" Arabistan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Otto Sverdrup, for Liverpool, &c.
" Barala, for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Jolaba" left Marseilles, homeward bound on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Anchor liner steamer "Scindia" arrived in Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 23rd instant.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 22nd Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 23rd November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	nil	1
Total mortality from all causes		85
Cholera	4	nil

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Our Miss Gibbs	L. Monckton
The Torendor	L. Monckton
Count of Luxembourg	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	Oscar Strauss
The Dairymaids	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	I. Caryll
Dorothy	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	P. Reubens
A Runaway Girl	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantzic	A. Messager
Veronique	L. Monckton
The Cingallee	I. Caryll
Earl and the Girl	I. Caryll
The Orchid	L. Monckton
The Spring Chicken	F. Lehar
Merry Widow	Paul Reubens
Lady Madcap	P. Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	S. Jones
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The Gay Gordons	F. Farraday
The Islander	

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 25th Nov. 1912.

A SARTORIAL CENTENARY.

THE declining months of the present year help us to recall the fact that, sartorially speaking, 1912, has an importance peculiarly its own. Late autumn brings round the hundredth anniversary of trouser wear, for in the year 1812, these garments were first taken into general use by men. Before that date only the most juvenile members of society wore trousers; little boys who bowled hoops or played with marbles were forced to submit to the ignominy of this childish attire, but emancipation from nursery-rule was always marked by the donning of breeches. When the whim of fashion led a few intrepid pioneers to introduce the mode of pantaloons, there was a loud chorus of disapproval amongst conservative folk, who believed that only a wish for notoriety could induce these foolish dandies to make themselves conspicuous in this manner. This conviction was perhaps a little shaken when the Duke of Wellington adopted the new fashion, and with characteristic courage walked into his club one day, clad in a pair of white trousers. The scandalized members rose in protest, and the Duke was requested to leave the precincts at once; he was further informed that the club doors would be closed to him until he resumed the decent and customary breeches which he had hitherto been wont to wear. It seems strange to us that the mere lengthening of a trouser-leg should have constituted such an outrage of decorum, but this undoubtedly was the light in which the innovation was regarded. Fashions did not change so frequently in those days, and this particular novelty seems to have been regarded with a seriousness worthy of a more important cause. The clergy especially dreaded the adoption of the new mode, they feared that in time some undisciplined and reckless young divine might desecrate the pulpit by climbing into it with trouser-clad legs. It is on record that one place of worship has in its trust-deeds a clause forbidding the occupation of the pulpit by any preacher in pantaloons, the use of breeches and gaiters being particularly enjoined. A heated controversy between two quarrelsome ministers led to some angry words, and one of them displayed a talent for invective by addressing his antagonist as a "trousers wearing, beer-drinking fellow," adding the prophecy that Heaven could never be the destination of such a renegade.

The authorities of Trinity College were much of the same opinion as this choleric nonconformist, for they made a special rule, in the year 1812, that any student who presumed to appear in hall or chapel in trousers or pantaloons, should be deemed absent. One wonders how many years elapsed before this rule was altered. Evidently the young bucks of the early nineteenth century were the chief offenders, and many of them continued to defy convention in spite of the almost universal disapproval with which they were regarded. A Quaker, referring to these graceless youths, made them the subject of a sermon which had "Vanity in Raiment" for a text, the discourse was concluded with these vehement words "How many of the younger men alas! are running into longs, but thank the Lord! there is still a precious remnant in shorts." The precious remant dwindled very rapidly, but at least a decade elapsed before trousers were universally worn, and even in the year 1822, they were not considered suitable wear for ceremonial occasions. Knee-breeches or tights were the correct attire for balls and routs, and the Master of Ceremonies did not allow any wearer of loose fitting pantaloons to enter the ball-room. On one condition alone might they remain; a black ribbon tied tightly round each ankle gave the offending garments the required propriety, and enabled their wearers to stay amongst their more conventionally-clad companions.

In time popular prejudice was overcome, and trousers were recognised as being perfectly correct; the fashions changed with extraordinary rapidity, the peg-top, the bell-shape, the large check-pattern, the broad stripe, the short-and-tight, the long-and-baggy each style enjoyed brief favour, and the caricatures of the time have made merry over these succeeding stages in the evolution of the trouser of the present day. The restraint of modern taste imposes on us a strict sobriety of attire, and delivers us from the dilemma of unlimited choice. Gone are the costly materials, the rainbow hues, the slashed and embroidered trunk-hose, the brocade breeches, and all the paraphernalia of ornamental legwear. Even when the fashion of the day permitted fanciful and ornate clothing, there were many practical people who preferred utility to ornament. Lord Carlisle, in 1778, writes enthusiastically from America to his wife, and describes a garment, a sort of trouser, by means of which he has protected himself from the assault of gnats, "as large as sparrows" which had formerly feasted at their leisure upon his undefended ankles.

WOMEN WORKERS. WHETHER women ultimately succeed or not in getting the vote they cannot complain that they are ignored. One hardly ever takes up a newspaper without finding in it some phase of Feminism being dealt with. Earl Curzon at the great anti-suffragist meeting held in Glasgow a week ago seemed to think that the Balkan war has killed or will kill the votes for women agitations. "The first whiz of a bullet, the first boom of a cannon and where is the equality of the sexes?" We are reminded by an amusing article in one of the morning papers that women seemed to be as much out of their element as stockbrokers as they would be in the Army, though we believe that the part taken by some of the female subjects of brave old King Nicholas in the present war has not been confined to fetching and carrying for their men folk. It appears that in the whole of the city of London, there is only one lady stockbroker though women are said by some to be more inclined than men to gamble in stocks and shares "Women investors" an ungallant broker is reported as saying "are an unmitigated nuisance." "We will not do any business for them now and few large firms will invest for them. They are hopeless plungers. They will take profits but they will not pay differences. One woman who invested with me and had made £70 to £80 in a few days, would not pay the difference when some other shares which she had bought persistently dropped. There are many women who act as agents for brokers—persuading men acquaintances to deal with certain firms and taking half the commission." Another member of the Stock Exchange agrees that no large firms will invest for women, but he does not think that they are more dishonest than men. "They simply have not got the money to pay the differences. Directly they make any, they spend it on dress." It is in journalism where outside of the merely feminine occupations that the new women have done best. Lord Harmsworth testified to this fact at the dinner of the Society of Women Journalists the other night, but although he gave them unlimited praise he showed that they have their limitations. Some years ago he started a paper for women readers to be largely organized by women but it did not succeed. Indeed it was, he said, perhaps the worst of his many failures. He proceeded to say:—"There were many hidden reasons why it did not succeed. One of them was that ladies are not fond of taking orders from other ladies. Another is that their dispositions and ambitions frequently induce them to attempt tasks beyond their powers. Many here are aware that there is one great critical hour every night in every newspaper office in the world. It is the time when the day's results of the work of brain and telegraph are gathered together in the form of long columns of type that have to be marshalled into the shape of pages. The task demands cool judgment and quick decision—it is a fight for accuracy against time. At a dozen points the special newspaper trains are waiting to take the journals to their readers. Now one of my mistakes in connexion with that newspaper was to allow a lady to make up, as we call it in our Fleet-street argot. I presume that I am not much of a judge of the sex, perhaps no man is. The lady I selected was of very determined appearance, and I was entirely misled by a neat black working costume that she wore, not at all a confection, and very much an overall. There was a grimness about the sleeves, and the whole appearance deceived me. Here, I thought, is a charming and attractive woman, and at the same time an extremely practical one. But I learned something about the sex on that fatal evening. As the easier columns of news came to hand the early pages all went well. When the rush began, from all sides came horrid printers, each with his column of type; this man with his Stock Exchange quotations, that with his Parliamentary sketch, another with the leading article, a fourth with the foreign telegrams. That prim but fascinating figure failed me. There came a demand from the publisher for newspapers that were not forthcoming. There were tears and other signs of feminine perturbation. And finally a dour Scottish foreman-printer had to be brought on the scene to get some sort of paper away anyhow."

THE BARODA TRAMWAYS. THE dispute between the Baroda State and the Baroda Tramways Company has attracted a good deal of attention of late, and the reply of the former to some rather severe criticisms passed at the Company's meeting on its policy, which we published the other day, would appear to be convincing of the fair treatment of the concern by the State. The Company's main grievance would seem to be that the State has not much good-will towards it, and could not much regret the failure of the entire concern. The State note, explaining its attitude, shows that there is not much ground for this complaint; but the impression to which many of the shareholders gave vent at their meeting would seem to be not entirely unsubstantial. In a book that has only recently been published there are some remarks about the Baroda Tramways and about the supposed attitude of the ruler of Baroda and those about him which go some way to explain how this impression has arisen. We read that "in spite of the crowds of smug natives who prefer sitting packed like herrings in a barrel to the trouble of walking to their homes, the cars are not paying their way, and it is hoped by no one more than the Maharaja himself, that they will soon be allowed to fall to pieces altogether." If the writer were an ordinary globe-trotter these remarks would not have mattered much, though even then his undertaking to give expression to the ruler of Baroda's hopes and expectations from the tramways in his State would have been considered rather bold. But he is an intimate acquaintance of the Gaekwar, who specially invited him from England to come out and spend a whole year with him on his own State and see the country for himself. He stayed with the Gaekwar in his own palace all the while he was here, had the closest possible intercourse with him, accompanying him as an honoured guest to other parts of India also. He had previously known for a long time his host in England and had formed very favourable impressions of him. These seemed to have confirmed by his year's stay in Baroda, and in the book referred to "A year with the Gaekwar," he draws a very flattering portrait of him, indeed, which, however, he says "falls short of what it ought to be." How that may be, his position as an intimate friend shows that he must have had reason for knowing the Maharaja's mind when he speaks about as he does in the Tramways' affairs. We should not be surprised if the speakers at the last meeting of the Company had the above remarks in mind when they commented on the attitude of the Baroda State and its ruler towards the concern. There are other things equally uncomplimentary of the Baroda Tramways in this book. For instance he remarks: The Director of Community (of the State) is an American and is continuously devising new schemes for bringing Baroda up to date. His latest inspiration has been to buy up all the discarded tramways from Bombay and galvanise them into life here, lines, cars, horses and all. The streets of the city are hideous with creaking wheels and clanging bolts and the roads are up in every direction, for the system is to be extended into the country for the benefit of the rural population; which means, I suppose, that so many miles of rail have been brought and have to be dumped down somewhere. The Maharaja's English coachman has hard work to prevent his horses from catching the horrible foot disease with which the Bombay screws are infesting the streets." We hope the State's reply to the Company may succeed in removing the impression created not so much by its own action as by these indiscreet remarks of an English outsider.

WHAT THE WORLD CAN LEARN FROM HINDUSTANI. OUR energetic friend Dr. John Pollen addressed the Indian Union Society the other evening, taking as his text "What the world can learn from Hindustani." He joined issue with Sir Charles Lyall in his account of the origin of that language, pointing out that whether or not there existed in the districts around Delhi, a language a dialect which corresponded to Urdu this is perfectly certain that Hindustani in its present aspect took shape and form under the guiding finger of Akbar, and attained its permanent proportions in the reign of his grandson Shah Jehan. While taking its lights and shades from the Hindi, Sanskrit tinge, on one side and from Urdu (Persian tinge) on the other, Hindustani has remained the second or auxiliary language of the nation subdued by the Great Mogul ever since. He maintained that the lesson the west can learn from Hindustani is the possibility of many distinct nations accepting a common international tongue in addition to their own for purposes of mutual understanding. He then read the interesting report that he has prepared for Mr. Pease, President of the Board of Education, on the Eighth International Congress of Esperantists recently held at Krakow and showed how the "language evolved by the genius of Zamenhof" could do for the whole civilized world what Hindustani has accomplished for the East. Dr. Pollen displayed the catholicity of his interests by lecturing the following evening (Guy Fawke's Day) at the Cripples, Home, Kensington, on "Fire, Fire-worship and Fire-works." In the course of his remarks he ridiculed the popular idea that the Parsis worship fire. They really worship he "said the Timeless in the flame that measures "Time" and no more worship the sacred fire than Christians worship the sacred altar. Dealing with "guys" and fireworks of the present day, he said there was no more truth in the popular legend that Roman Catholics tried to blow up Parliament than in the story that Roman Catholics had caused the Fire of London. A great many people believed the latter assertion because it has been engraved on London's monument. "Where London column pointing to the skies, like a tall bully lifts its head and lies." But it was a lie all the same.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette" sailed on Saturday at 4-30 p.m., one and a half hour later than her usual time, owing to the ship's stores being received late on board. The passengers embarked from the Docks instead of the Ballard Pier.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "China" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of November 22nd.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a further retention for six months of the well-boring expert hitherto employed in Kolar district, on the ground that the experiments conducted so far in exploring the sub-soil for water have been successful.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FEAR IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Turkish Wounded.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The feeling of dread in Constantinople is growing hourly, fed as it is by the constant reports that are coming in of the disastrous defeat of the rear-guard action found by the troops in their retreat and by the conviction that the Chatalja fortifications are inadequate and that demoralisation reigns among the troops. Many members of the foreign population have already sought shelter on the shipping. Among these are the Bulgarian girls of the American School. Others are getting ready to leave, and generally precautions are being taken which indicate a disturbed state of mind. Many Turkish families are already crossing the Bosphorus with their household goods. The Government are taking strong measures in view of the fear of an inrash into the city of 150,000 famished and disorderly troops if and when a final collapse at Chatalja comes. Batteries have been placed on the northern heights in front of Constantinople, and machine-guns have been mounted on the bridges between Pera and Stambul. There is no doubt that the possibility is being faced of the flight of the Court and Government into Asia. The Sultan's treasure has already been despatched with the utmost secrecy and care to Brusa, and a vessel is being kept with steam up day and night for the Sultan and his Court, so that they may leave at any moment. The chief danger lies in the existence of the fanatical Kurdish element. It is said that at their recent meeting they decided to set fire to Constantinople rather than allow the infidels to enter the city and to carry out their boast of replacing the cross on the dome of Santa Sofia. The Kurdic leaders have already been placed under lock and key, and a considerable number of low-class Kurds and Softas have been expelled. A Council of Ministers was held on Thursday night. The deliberations were long and serious, and as the outcome it was decided to carry on the war. The resolution is looked on as being in the nature of a "Hobson's choice," due rather to the failure of the attempt to secure the intervention of the Powers than to the alleged favourable report as to the condition of the army which Mukhtar Pasha is supposed to have brought from the front. The condition of the 20,000 wounded who have arrived is most pitiable. Many are lying on the roofs of railway carriages owing to lack of accommodation. The hospitals are over-crowded, and hotels are being requisitioned. It is stated that there are still 25,000 wounded to come. A curious fact in connection with the injuries is that there are a remarkable number of broken noses. This is due to the recoil of the bolt of the Mauser rifle, the weapon being used for the first time by many of the soldiers. It is reported that Turkey approached the Roumanian Government with a request for armed assistance, and that though Romania refused it, she promised to use her influence to moderate the demands of the Balkan States when peace negotiations should begin.

TURKISH FEELING OPPOSED TO MEDIATION.

As could be foreseen, both the Press and public opinion in Constantinople, are exceedingly hostile to the proposal of the Government to obtain the mediation of the Powers. Military circles are especially unwilling to listen to any suggestion that they should give up the struggle. Nazim Pasha has informed the Government that the army is determined to fight to the last until victory crowns its efforts or its defeat is absolute. The reverses suffered so far are regarded as unfortunate, but the brave Ottoman army, adds Nazim, is confident of ultimate success, and repudiates any attempt at mediation. The whole corps of officers is of one mind in this matter, and their last word is "Death or victory." In view of the splendid enthusiasm of the army the Cabinet held an important meeting, which was attended by all the principal officers remaining in Constantinople. The latter handed to the Grand Vizir a signed declaration in favour of the continuance of the war. Talaat Bey and Prince Said Halin had an interview with the Grand Vizir, and declared that the party of Union and Progress would support the Government to the last if it continued to prosecute the war with energy. All these considerations have had great weight with the Government, which is naturally compelled to defer to the wishes of the army or to retire. The situation thus created is very important.

DIFFICULTIES FORESEEN.

In diplomatic circles in Vienna the chances of timely immediation by the Powers are considered small. Bulgaria will not accept armistice unless Chatalja and Adrianople are first evacuated by the Turks. The older Balkan States would demand the surrender of Skutari and Salonika, and rather than consent Turkey prefers to try the fortune of war once more. The Ottoman resistance, however, it is considered, cannot be much prolonged, and attention in Vienna is concentrated on the final settlement. It is believed that events have been moving too fast since the outbreak of the war for the diplomatic negotiations of the Great Powers to keep pace with them, and consequently it is not believed that the Powers will be able to agree upon a formula defining and safeguarding the interests of each before the Bulgarians are at the gates of Constantinople. Consequently both Turkey and the interested Powers will have to negotiate directly with the Balkan States. The apparent divergence between the wishes of Servia and those of Austria is now considerable, but probably both are bluffing a little. It is thought that the basis of an understanding already exists as to the compensation Rumania is to receive in the Dobrudsha. Russia is well able to look after herself, and opposition to her plans is more likely to come from England than from the Triple Alliance.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S SPEECH.

Count Berchtold refessing to the gave situation in the Near East in a speech said that Austria-Hungary, in the closest agreement with her allies and in close touch with Russia and Great Britain, had been taking part in the exchance of views initiated by M. Poincare and still proceeding with the object of paving the way for the possibility of intervention at a given moment. Austria-Hungary was also at the present time in touch with the other Powers, being convinced that this was the best way to realise the hope, which was also generally entertained in Austria, of extinguishing the conflagration as soon as possible. The great successes gained by the Balkan States in the war hitherto had considerably enlarged the aims which they set themselves to achieve. While originally the introduction of administrative reforms for the improvement of the conditions of life and existence of their race-brethern in Turkey was the demand of the Balkan States, as was declared in their war manifestoes, the present aspirations of the allies were of a much father-reaching nature, and were no longer compat ible with the principle of the integrity of Turkey. "As to our policy," Count Berchtold continued, "which is influenced by no tendencies towards expansion, our guiding care must be to combine, according to need, the maintenance of peace with the supreme duty imposed on us of defending the interests of the Monarchy from any impairment. By the attitude we have hitherto maintained in respect of the events of the war, we have given proof of a self-control of a moderation which have everywhere met with appreciation. We proposo to pursue this course in future, conscious of our latent strength, which offers us full security that we can make our voice heard. I do not doubt that we shall be able to do this without coming into conflict with the rightful claims of others. We are prepared to make a large allowance for the new situation created by the victories of the Balkan States, and thus lay the foundations of a lasting and friendly understanding with them. On the other hand, we have also the right to demand that the legitimate interests of the Monarchy shall suffer no harm from the new settlement of things."

STORIES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD.

Amongst the many stories of the war which are being forwarded by the special correspondents of Paris newspapers, not the least remarkable are those relating to the Turkish prisoners. A Servian military doctor says that after the battle of Kumanovo, a Turkish lieutenant, who had been carried out of the firing line, related that he told his men to leave him, as he was mortally wounded and as he had come to die it, was only "Kismet." He gave them his revolvers, rifle, and drinking glass, begging them to bid farewell to his mother and little brother. Soon after the Serbs arrived, and the officer begged them to kill him, but not to massacre him. They replied that they had no intention of doing either the one or the other, and carried him to an ambulance. After finishing the story the lieutenant, Mehemed Ali by name, seemed to meditate, murmuring to himself, "Civilisation! Civilisation!" The doctor proceeds to tell how difficult it was to keep the Servian soldiers back, it being almost impossible ever to effect a retrograde movement, even strategical. One young captain, after being told three times to give way, drew his revolver and blew out his brains, shouting. "This is how a Servian officer replies to an order to give way!" At Kumanovo station the Servians found a train of 45 wagons full of rifles, shells, and ammunition. It would have been only necessary to start the engine to save the whole, but this was not attempted. All along the line were ranged guns in position loaded and prepared for fire, but the Turks merely cut the traces and left them there. The Serbs themselves were astounded at the panic which prevented a stand from being made at Ovce Police, and delivered Uskub up without resistance. At Kumanovo the Turks left sixty-one guns, and abandoned sixty-seven more in their fight. The correspondent of the "Matin" corroborates this by saying that when he reached the battle field of Kumanovo, he found it strewn with guns, amunition, dead horses, and men, although the fight was already six days old.

The correspondent of the Paris Journal also writes from Uskub that it is incomprehensible that such positions should have been abandoned, as they look almost impregnable. "At the foot of the fortress I photographed twenty-two guns left with their limbers and ammunition. In the arsenal I walked over rifles piled in thousands. I am certainly below the mark in saying that 30,000 modern quick-firing rifles were lying there pell-mell. As for ammunition and accoutrements the stores were overflowing, and I dare not venture to telegraph the estimate of the colossal agglomeration—enough to arm and equip the whole Servian army." Some of the wounded who have reached Constantinople, give terrible accunts of the great battle. For instance, Niad Bey, a young doctor, could not remain passive on Thursday, and tearing off his Red Cross armlet, he rushed into the fighting line only to be carried out half an hour later. He says the Turkish movement was distinctly offensive near Visa and the din of guns, shells, and shrapned was something terrific. Such was the slaughter that he frequently walked yard overbodies, but whenever he came upon a Balgarian trench he found no dead, only pool and streams of blood. The sanitary service is working well, and the average time for the transport of the wounded from the front to Constantinople is three days.

Captain Edhem Bey has sent a letter to the "Matin" from the French hospital full of gratitude for the care he is receiving. He says: "Every day noble French ladies visit the hospital and prove the generosity of their spirit, especially Mlle. Bompard, daughter of the Ambassador, who not only serves the wounded with her own hands but carries humanity so far as to wash their hands."

MONTENEGRIN AMAZONS IN BRITISH HOSPITALS.

The British Red Cross Society has received a telegram from Antivari, where the Montenegrin unit has already established a base hospital, requesting the society to send out some nurses, because among the wounded Montenegrins with whom the Red Cross hospital is now crowded are a number of women. This appears to confirm what has already been reported namely, that women are fighting side by side with their men folk in the Montenegrin army. Another telegram received by the Red Cross Society announces that the two Greek units are living to-night in the hospital ship Albania from the Piræus for Eleftherokkeri, which is near Stavros (on the opposite side of the peninsula of Chalcis from Salonika), where Greek troops landed last week. The message adds that here there is urgent need for Red Cross workers, which indicates that there has been heavy fighting in the Salonika district of which we have as yet received no details. The British Red Cross units in Greece are sending an expedition, under Captain Leek up the River Boyana from Antivari to bring wounded down from the field hospital established up-country and take them to the base hospital at Antivari by sea. They will fit out two first aid stations at the front. A Welsh unit of the Red Cross Society is now being equipped, and will be sent out to Servia on Friday if sufficient funds are forthcoming to meet the cost of maintaining it at the front.

NATIVE RISING IN LIBERAL.

The Hamburg correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" states that according to private cablegrams from Monrovia to Hamburg firms an insurrection has broken out on the Bassa coast in Liberia. A number of German factories are said to have been plundered, and about 20 German agriculturists on the farms in the interior are cut off from the coast and are in danger of being killed. Later official information confirms that disorders have broken out among the natives at various places the Liberian coast, and that several factories, including a German establishment, are threatened It is semi-officially stated that in order to protect the lives and property of German subjects the despatch to the disturbed district of the gunboat Panther (which is at present stationed off Duals, in the Kamerun) is contemplated. A cablegram received by a Hamburg firm from Monrovia states that according to intelligence from Grand Bassa, dated October 30, the situation in that region is very grave, and a number of factories have been plundered. Black employees of European firms have been captured and murdered. The troops are insufficient, and it is not impossiel that Europeans may be in danger. The Bbe r verville factory, near Monrovia, was plundered by the Liberians on October 27.

THE WAR AGAINST TURKEY.

ALLIES HAVE OPEN WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Strained Relations of Greeks and Bulgars.

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, Nov. 22.

The Bulgarians have occupied Dedeagatch and Malgara. The latter is midway between Dedeagatch and Rodosto. This opens the whole country to the westward of Constantinople to the advance of the Allies.

BELGRADE, Nov. 22.

The Servians have occupied Rusna to the westward, Dibra to the north-westward and Florina to the southward of Monastir. The Servian force at Alessio has captured a thousand prisoners and two guns.

Another force has joined the Montenegrins at San Giovanni di Medua.

SOFIA, Nov. 22.

The Turks made a sortie from Adrianople on Wednesday, and attempted to re-capture the fort of Kartaltepe. They were repulsed, leaving 350 dead.

STARVATION IN ADRIANOPLE.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.

The Turks at Adrianople heavily cannonaded the Bulgarian entrenchments on Friday night and Saturday. Deserters report that the garrison is restricted to one crust in three days.

ATHENS, Nov. 23.

The Crown Prince telegraphs from Florina, that after the battle on Wednesday, cavalry pursued the enemy and took the defiles at Pisoderi, with twenty guns. The weather is bad, rain and snow alternating. The pursuit continues.

RIEKA, Nov. 23.

The operations against Skutari have been resumed owing to the news that Turkey has rejected the terms of peace.

BULGARIAN BRIGANDAGE.

Conduct of the Allied Troops Evokes Protests.

A telegram from Salonika by an indirect route, dated the 16th instant, says that the Bulgarians, while on their way to Salonika, ravaged Turkish villages mercilessly, and that immediately they entered Salonika they began to pillage systematically.

There was a continuous fusillade on the 10th and 11th instant between the allied troops and the Christian inhabitants, several casualties resulting, including a stoker on the cruiser "Medea" who was in a pinnace alongside his ship. Protests of the Consuls to the Greek authorities against house-breaking were without result. There was also an anti-Jewish outbreak by the Greek soldiery.

Relations between the Greek and Bulgarian troops are very strained.

LULL AT CHATALJA.

Bulgarians Cholera-Striken and on the Defensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.

No fighting is going on at Chatalja. The Bulgarians are suffering severely from cholera, and have retired some kilometres to the rear.

SOFIA, Nov. 24.

Two Turkish battalions, at five o'clock yesterday morning, attacked certain Bulgarian positions at Chatalja, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Otherwise there was no fighting yesterday.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Bulgars Confident that Turks will Yield.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

No fighting is reported to-day. It is believed that *pourparlers* for an armistice are proceeding.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The strong belief prevails that the Turkish main objection to the Bulgarian terms is to the evacuation of Chatalja, which they have vigorously held. Therefore the resumption of the negotiations, especially in view of a conciliatory statement emanating from Sofia, is regarded as not improbable.

Bulgaria has appointed Dr. Daneff and Generals Savoff and Fitcieff as plenipotentiaries. They will proceed immediately to Chatalja.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

While Sofia expects negotiations for an armistice to begin within twenty-four hours, and considers the immediate resumption of hostilities improbable, and also declares that the Bulgarians have been ordered meanwhile to remain on the defensive, despatches from Nazim Pasha do not mention the *pourparlers* for an armistice. They say that the Bulgarians bombarded Buyukcheymedje, and that the Fleet replied silencing the Bulgarian guns. Reconnaisances made on Thursday night drove out the Bulgarians from the village of Ezzetin with heavy loss, silencing their batteries, which, however, re-opened fire on Friday morning but in an ineffectual manner. There was an infantry battle along the centre on Friday, and subsequent reconnaisances found the ground littered with several thousand Bulgarian corpses over a radius of three miles.

SOFIA, Nov. 23.

The Bulgarians are confident that the Turks will be forced to yield ultimately. The official organ, the *Mir* says, "The advance to Constantinople has been stayed because we do not wish to interfere with complicated European interests. If the Turks refuse to understand this, and wish to retain Constantinople and the Khalifate, they must make all the concessions demanded. If their position be the contrary, our aim will be the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

SOFIA, Nov. 23.

The Greek Minister and Military Attaché in Sofia, represented Greece in the negotiations for an armistice. Servia and Montenegro were represented by Bulgaria.

The elation produced in Servia by the occupation of Alessio and San Giovanni di Medua augurs ill for an ultimate settlement with Austria.

TURKISH ARRESTS.

Arrests of prominent Turkish Unionists in connection with the alleged plot continue. They include four Ex-Ministers.

A SERVIAN FEAT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The march of the Servians to the sea at Alessio, under General Yankovitch was a notable military feat. The country is mountainous and bare, and they had to force the guns through snow a yard deep. The cold was fearful, and they suffered the severest privations.

When they eventually reached Alessio, almost simultaneously with the Montenegrins under General Martinowitch, the troops were so ravenous that the doctors refused to allow them to eat meat lest it should prove harmful.

Wonderful stamina was shown by the Servians, and in spite of trials and extreme exhaustion there were only four deaths.

PERSIAN FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.

Turkish troops have been withdrawn from contested points on the Turco-Persian frontier.

CORRESPONDENTS IN DISGUISE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 23.

Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent correspondents from visiting the lines. Gendarmes are hunting them down, and most of the correspondents wear the Fez, hoping to be taken for Turkish officers.

RED CRESCENT ENTERPRISE.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.

A second Egyptian Red Crescent Party, with 200 beds and a full equipment, left for Constantinople to-day.

The Khedive is also sending a special section.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The British Red Cross Society is sending to Constantinople, a special cholera section under Captain Horton, of the Indian Medical Service, who has had special experience in cholera.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Speaking at Nottingham, Mr. Asquith said that Britain and the Powers were still co-operating to limit the field of possible conflict.

The Associated Press is requested to circulate the following telegram received by the Ottoman Consul-General at Bombay on the 23rd November, from the Sublime Porte (Constantinople), dated 22nd November, 17th. 40m.:—

"After three day's battles around Monastir resistance of our forces at Monastir against superior forces was deemed inopportune. Our army retreated in part on Raspur, Florina, and in part on Resna. Six thousand Servicians penetrated into Mirditie have been dispersed after a combat of twenty-four hours and pursued as far as the village Pichana of Loma. The enemy have suffered heavy losses and left behind thousand rifles.

The Associated Press is requested to circulate the following telegram received yesterday from Stamboul, dated the 25th November. 15h., by the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay:—

The Minister of War informs that on the 21st instant the detachments sent to reconnoitre on the left wing picked up a large quantity of arms and military accoutrements abandoned by the enemy. The batteries of the enemy directed their fire on the bridge of Buyuktchekmedje but the fleet reduced them to silence. Our reconnoitring parties of the centre have advanced as far as Izzeddinkeny, and have occupied the coast situated in the south, and chased the enemy, inflicting great losses. There is no important fact on the right wing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Dr. Shamsul Barry of Gaya left for Bombay this morning, to join Dr. Ansari's Medical Mission, which sails for Turkey next week.

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Dr. C. Mahomed Husam, B. A., M. B. C. M., Assistant Surgeon, has taken leave and is going to the front. He will leave Madras shortly for Constantinople via Bombay, to join Dr. Ansari's All-India Medical Relief Mission.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Al-Hilal sends the following translation of a French telegram dated Constantinople, 22nd Nov:—

News of victory at Monastir baseless. Peace proposal emanated from Bulgaria and not from Turkey. Bulgarians routed at Tchatalja. Bulgarian camp a scene of starvation and deaths from cholera. Enemies' resources quite exhausted.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Reports of Arming Regarded as Bluff.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.

The Press has been forbidden to publish reports of the military measures that are being taken in the Monarchy. Telegrams are subject to censorship.

The Austrian and German newspapers have been full of details of the mobilisation of Russia and Austria, but the opinion in Berlin is that both countries are bluffing, as the prospect of a peaceful settlement of the Austro-Servian dispute is regarded as much improved.

A Prague newspaper asserts that Germany has called up 130,000 reservists.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Kaiser has been asked to mediate between Austria and Russia.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Exchange of Visits Between Berlin and Vienna.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

The Archduke Francis Ferdinand arrived here last night and was welcomed by the Kaiser.

General von Schemua, Chief of the Austrian General Staff, conferred with Count von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff. General von Schemua's flying visit to Berlin and his conference with Count von Moltke are exciting much comment and speculation.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

It is explained that the visit of General von Schemua is one of the customary visits annually exchanged between Berlin and Vienna, as is also customary between the French and Russian General Staffs. General von Schemua's visit synchronised with that of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, but this was a mere coincidence and, while in Berlin, he saw neither the Kaiser nor the Archduke.

JAPAN-AMERICA TRADE.

Launch of Big Vessel at Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The "Empress of Asia," of 15,000 tons, has been launched at Glasgow. She will be by far the largest ship engaged on the Japan-America trade.

SIR S. SAMUEL'S SEAT.

Select Committee to Consider Position.

HEAVY PENALTY POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Rufus Isaacs moved that a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Asquith, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Sir John Simon, and Messrs. Eugene Wason, Alfred Lyttelton, J. Butcher, G. Hohler, Ramsay MacDonald, Swift Macneill and Earnest Pollock, be appointed to consider whether Sir Stuart Samuel should vacate his seat. Sir Rufus Isaacs explained that the object of the motion was to enable the House to exercise jurisdiction over its own members, a right to which the House should tenaciously cling. The appointment of the Committee involved no reflection on the honour of Sir Stuart Samuel or his firm. It was a matter peculiarly for the lawyer, and the whole Committee, with the exception of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, were lawyers. The Government in deciding on the appointment of the Committee had almost slavishly adhered to precedents.

Lord Balcarres quoted the Government of India contract form 1907 relating to shipping and railways, barring members of Parliament from any contract, and said he presumed the same disability applied to silver and all Government of India contracts. In any case, the question was one of law, and ought not to be imposed on the House. The decision of the Committee would not command the confidence inspired by a judgment of the High Court, and moreover it could not be enforced. It would neither prevent Sir Stuart Samuel from sitting if he wished, nor any member from challenging his vote, nor anyone from bringing an action in the courts.

Mr. Bonar Law supported Lord Balcarres. He himself had declined to serve on the Committee for the above reasons. The Committee was obviously a party one and the Government ought to have arranged for a decision by a court of law. It was not a party matter, and he made the proposal in the interests of the House.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was a deal to be said for Mr. Bonar Law's proposal. It had been considered and rejected on the ground of delay.

Mr. Martin (Liberal) and Lord Robert Cecil urged the reference of the question to the Judicial Committee, which could be arranged without delay.

Sir Rufus Isaacs objected on the ground that the House would be surrendering its functions and submitting to the jurisdiction of a court of law. The motion was agreed to without a division.

[It is generally thought, a mail correspondent writes that Sir Stuart Samuel's position is a serious one, and it is still engaging the attention of the Law Officers.

It is computed that he has voted in divisions ninety-three times since his firm obtained the contract to purchase silver for the India Office, and as a £500 penalty for each vote is fixed by the Act of George III. to which Sir Frederick Banbury has called attention, it is calculated that he is liable to a cumulative fine of £46,500. If the precedents are followed, the hon. member will resign his seat.

It is stated (says "The Times") that the question which has been submitted to the Law Officers is whether, in view of the complete severance of India from British finance, a contract of the kind made with the administrative Council of India is "an agreement for or on account of the public service" within the meaning of the Act of George III.]

NAVAL COMMANDS.

New Admiral for East Indian Squadron.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The following naval appointments are announced :—

Vice-Admiral Sir George Egerton to command at Plymouth.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Jackson to be Chief of the War Staff.

Vice-Admiral Arthur Farquhar to command the Coastguard and Reserves.

Sir Alexander Bethell to command the Royal Naval War College.

Rear-Admiral Jerram to command the China Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Beatty to command the First Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Sturdee, the Second Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Madden, the Third Cruiser Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Pearse, the East India Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Herbert King-Hall, the Cape of Good Hope.

Rear-Admiral Sir C. Cradock, the Training Squadron.

Rear-Admiral Troubridge, the Mediterranean Cruiser Squadron.

BOLTON ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The by-election in the Bolton division to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. George Harwood, has resulted as follows :—

Taylor (Liberal)	10,011.
Brooks (Unionist)	8,835.
Liberal Majority	1,176.

No change.

Bolton returns two members, the result of the last election was as follows :—and

Mr. Geo. Harwood (L)	12,275
Mr. A. H. Gill (Lab)	11,864
Mr. Miles W. Mattinson, K.C.,(C.)	7,479
Mr. Percy Asworth (U.)	7,326
Liberal majority over Conservative	4,796
Labour majority over Conservative	4,385

EDUCATION IN EAST INDIES.

HAGUE, Nov. 22.

The Chamber has for several days been debating the policy with regard to the education of natives in the East Indies. The Liberals and Socialists complained of the favouritism shown to the missionary schools, by which the fanaticism of the Mahomedans was excited. This was all more dangerous in view of events in Turkey, which were already arousing the feelings of the Mahommedans.

A Catholic member, named Bogardt, denied that undue favouritism was shown, and declared that the feeling in this connection was due to methodical agitation.

HOME POLITICS.

"Don't Care if the Commons is Ruined."

SPEECH BY SIR E. CARSON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the course of his speech at Nottingham, Mr. Asquith said that the Government was carefully considering the question of the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

Mr. Redmond, at the same meeting, said that Home Rule was on the eve of victory.

Speaking in London, Sir Edward Carson said that the action of the Unionists in the House of Commons, in connection with the defeat of the Government, was deliberate and they would do it again. They did not care if the House of Commons was ruined, in view of the Government's misuse of power.

[In the annual report of the National Unionist Association the Council pay the following tribute to Mr. Bonar Law :—

The Council desire, on behalf of the whole Unionist Party, to take this opportunity to record their appreciation of the work done by Mr. Bonar Law since he was called to the leadership of the Party in the House of Commons a year ago. Mr. Bonar Law's strenuous and, at the same time reasoned and business-like advocacy of Tariff Reform has given the utmost satisfaction to the whole Party. His courageous championship of the cause of Ulster, which is also the cause of the British Empire and the British people, has brought home to a generation of electors, who had not hitherto had any opportunity of hearing the case against Home Rule adequately stated, those convincing facts and unanswerable arguments which persuaded their fathers to reject Home Rule on two separate occasions. His statements in the House of Commons, adapting the words of Sir Edward Grey, as applied to foreign politics, that Unionists will not placate their enemies by deserting old friends, puts the whole case against Home Rule for Ireland in a nutshell. Mr. Bonar Law's faculty for going into the heart of a question and his passion for reality are extremely disconcerting to his opponents, and the unscrupulous manner in which he is abused by the Radical-Press is the best certificate he can receive of his efficiency as a Unionist leader. He has endeared himself to the hearts of every true Unionist, and he has already established himself as the champion of that rising Imperial spirit which is stirring in the minds of all thoughtful statesmen throughout the Empire.]

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

New Joint Secretary of Commission.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Mr. Russell Scott, of the Admiralty, has been appointed Joint Secretary, with Mr. Montagu Butler, of the Indian Services Commission. They will embark at Marseilles on the 6th of December and the members of the Commission will leave on the 13th of December. Lord Islington has arranged to land at Madras during the last week of the year, the commission assembling there on the 29th of December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A meeting of the Public Service Commission will assemble in Madras about the 29th December and they will settle their procedure soon after their arrival. They will begin to take evidence on or about 8th January. The interrogatories are not expected to be received in India for another two or three weeks, and there will, therefore, be only a very short interval between that date and the date of the actual sitting.

Government has decided, in the mean while, to place an officer on special duty in the Secretariat, to collect information for the commission. Mr. A. R. Knapp, I. C. S., who returned from leave the other day, has been deputed for this work, and he will commence his duties within the next few days.

ENGLISH RACING.

Result of the Manchester Handicap.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following is the result of the Manchester November Handicap :—

Wagstaff	1
Columbus	2
Election	3

Sixteen ran.

There was no change in the list of probable starters.

Won by a neck, with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The betting at the start was :—
8 to 1 against Wagstaff ;
40 to 1 against Columbus;
10 to 1 against Election.

THE PERSIA SOCIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Lord Lamington presided at a dinner of the Persia Society held last night. Mr. Lynch emphasised the necessity, whatever happens to Turkey in Europe, of upholding the Ottoman Empire in Asia. It was the vital interest of Great Britain to maintain the integrity of Persia.

Lord Newton, referring to his recent visit to Persia, said the position of Great Britain was almost deplorable. She had succeeded in defeating her traditional policy in Persia with the result that Persian independence was the greatest fallacy. He was convinced that the Russian occupation of Persia was as permanent as that of France in Tunis and England in Egypt. Persia had never been given a chance to effect regeneration.

Lord Lamington dwelt on the general distress, which he witnessed, while visiting Persia.

BENGAL IRON TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Sir E. G. Burls has left for India, in connection with the projected large extension of the works of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, of which he is the vice-chairman.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the Rugby international match at Edinburgh, to-day, the South Africans beat Scotland by sixteen points to nil.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The death is announced of Professor Sidney James Owen.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

Second Article Appears in "Times."

THE SILVER RESERVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In a second article in the *Times* a retired Indian official endeavours to show that the institution of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve and the Inchcape Committee's recomendations to invest half the profits on coinage in the Indian railways, are no departure from the recomendations of the Fowler report, although these steps are not mentioned in it. He explains that the Government of India instituted the silver branch to meet the large demands for coined rupees, and obviate the danger of running short of rupees and thus inconveniencing trade. The devotion of the coinage profits to the railways was justified by the magnitude attained by the reserve. The writer opposes the fantastic theory of an unlimited reserve, and declares that the reserve need not exceed the amount required to assure, with a safe margin, the liquidation of the liability, for which it is provided. He denies that there has been an unduly large coinage of rupees. No fresh rupees have been coined, until the proportion of gold has been found to exceed the requirements of the public. He refutes the objections to the investment of the paper currency reserve on gold securities and the management of Secretary of State's cash balances, and declares that the Secretary of State in so using balances, follows the ordinary practice of every business institution. The size of the balances is due to the exceptionally large balances of the Government of India and to the heavy demand for Council Bills. This is unavoidable without a drastic change in the method of selling Bills, which may cause inconvenience to the trade of India.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Latest Results of Elections to the Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The following are the latest results of the elections to the United Provinces Legislative Council :—

Mr. Syed Abdur Raoof, barrister-at-law, by the Mahomedan electorate of Allahabad, Jhansi, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, defeating the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid, C.I.E. barrister-at-law.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru has been re-elected by the Municipal and District Boards of Allahabad Division.

The Hon. Babu Brignandan Prasad has been again returned from the Rohilkhand Municipal and District Boards.

The Hon. Mr. Shaikh Sahid Hussain by the Mahomedan electorate of Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions.

The Hon. Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur by the Municipal and District Boards of Lucknow Division.

Mr. Riaz Ali by the Mahomedan electorate of Rohilkand and Kumaon Divisions, and Munshi Iswar Saran from the Municipal and District Boards of Gorakhpur Division.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

Nawab Abdul Majid, who was defeated at yesterday's elections to the United Provinces Council, will stand for election to the Imperial Council by the Moslem electorate.

Pandit M. M. Malavyia will also try for a seat on the Viceroy's Council.

Khwaja Oghulam Us Saglain, vakil, has been returned by the Mahomedans of Meerut division, and Syed Riza Ali, vakil, by the Moslems of Rohilkhand and Kumaon.

SIR WILLIAM DRING KILLED.

Fatal Fall from Express Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Sir William Dring, Agent, East Indian Railway, was killed, as the result of a fall from a fast train. Great sympathy is felt for Lady Dring.

[Sir William Dring, K.C.I.E., whose death in so sudden and tragic a manner is reported to-day, had been holding the post of Agent of the East Indian Railway since 1907. The deceased came out to India in 1879 to take up an appointment as Junior Assistant Secretary to Sir Bradford Leslie, then Agent of the Railway. Mr. Dring subsequently exchanged into the Traffic Department where he rose to be Deputy Traffic manager, Goods Division, in 1891, and five years later was made General Traffic Manager. His abilities were soon made manifest in the increased development of traffic, a result that was still further enhanced when he assumed control of the line on the retirement of late Mr. J. Douglas, C. I. E., in 1907. Since the deceased became head of the Traffic Department the mileage of the line has increased by over 700 miles. Mr. Dring attended the International Railway Congress at Washington in 1905, as a delegate of the East Indian Railway. He was a keen volunteer and Colonel of the East Railway Volunteer Corps of which the Viceroy is the Honorary Colonel. In 1909 Mr. Dring received a C.I.E., and was knighted at the Coronation Darbar this year for the excellent transport arrangements made by the East India Railway in connection with that gathering. The deceased was only 53 years of age at the time of his death.]

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mahomedan Candidates for Central Division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, and Messrs Alladin Samji and Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy, have been duly nominated candidates for election by Mahomedan community in the Central division.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The revised regulations of the Burma Legislative Council are published in the "Gazette of India." The Council will consist of one elected member and fourteen nominated members of whom not more than six may be officials and there may be also two or more experts. The only elected member will be returned by the the Burma Chamber of Commerce.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

BAKRI-ID DISTURBANCES.

Soldiers Pelted with Bricks and Stones.

THREE INDIANS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Further particulars in connection with the Bakri-Id riot at Uluberia reached Howrah yesterday. They were to the effect that some 500 Mahomedans collected near a mosque where sacrifices were made and showed fight to the Hindus. The special police deputed at the mosque ordered the rowdies to disperse, on which they attacked the police and half a dozen were injured. During the scuffle about a dozen Mahomedans sustained wounds of various descriptions. The Mahomedans were preparing for a fresh fight when the timely arrival of the Howrah armed police put the rioters to flight. The armed police returned yesterday afternoon to headquarters after arresting a dozen of the ringleaders.

A section of the Howrah reserve police force had to be deputed to Dumjoor (Howrah), where the Hindus were excited over the Mahomedans having been permitted to slaughter three cows in place of one slaughtered in previous years. The presence of the reserve force averted a riot.

SERAMPUR (HOOGHLY, BENGAL) Nov. 23.

The order enlisting the Hindu residents of Telinipara as special constables during Bakri-Id has been cancelled. It is said that there was a difference of opinion between the local police and the district authorities about the propriety of making respectable zemindars constables.

RIOTING BY HOLY MEN.

FYZABAD U. P., Nov. 23.

The riots at Fyzabad and Ajodhya on November 20th and 21st over the sacrifices at the Bakri-Id in Ajodhya have this year led to some unfortunate occurrences. Trouble had been anticipated, and on November 16th the Deputy Commissioner held a meeting attended by leading Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the district in the hope of effecting some agreement. The meeting broke up without arriving at any definite conclusion. Applications were received for permission to sacrifice at seven places. One place was found unsuitable, and the application was refused. At the other six places permission was granted for sacrifices, as they were not objectionable. On November 20th, it was found that Bairagis were collecting in considerable numbers in the muhallas occupied by the Mahomedans at Ajodhya, and were attempting to remove the cattle intended for sacrifice. This object was successfully accomplished in several cases, and the Mahomedans were beaten in the process. The police force available was not sufficient to disperse the rioters. The Deputy Commissioner sent for a company of the East Yorkshire Regiment, which happened to be engaged in company training in the neighbourhood. The soldiers were pelted by the mob with brick-bats and stones, and it was found necessary to order them to use force.

Up to the present three deaths have been reported. One Mahomedan was killed by lathi blows, while one Hindu was shot and another bayonetted. Four sacrifices of cows were completed without further opposition on November 21st. The Deputy Commissioner (Mr. Way) and the Superintendent of Police (Mr. Deni,) who were present at Ajodhya during the greater part of November 20th and 21st, made unremitting efforts to avert a riot, but the Bairagis were perfectly unmanageable. The police have now received considerable reinforcements, which will prevent further trouble. About 20 arrests were made. On the receipt of the news at Fyzabad, a few miles away, some anxiety was expressed by the residents as to the danger from rioting. The streets were patrolled by the police on the night of the 20th, in charge of the Assistant Commissioner and Reserve Inspector. All remained quiet, but next day a riot took place in consequence, it is reported, of provocatory action by Mahomedans. Butchers are said to have paraded the city with a cow, shouting that they were coming to sacrifice it. Both Hindus and Mahomedans were inflamed, and the skull of a Mahomedan shopkeeper was fractured. He was removed to hospital in a dangerous condition. Arrangements have been made to patrol Fyzabad, and prevent further disturbances. An enquiry into the whole affair has commenced.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Marked Advance Recorded in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

The report of the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma during the year again records a marked advance. The total number of rural societies, 721, has nearly trebled since 1910. Unions of societies have increased in the same period from 8 to 43 and urban societies are now 37 as compared with 22. Rural societies number 16,821 members and have working capital of 18¼ lakhs, 4½ of which were supplied by their members, 1¾ by Government and rest by the Mandalay Central Bank and by non-members.

The Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, was so successful in attracting deposits that it increased its working capital from 6½ to 12¾ lakhs, took over loan business with the societies, previously conducted by the Bank of Rangoon, Ltd., and reduced its minimum rate of interest to four per cent. for one year. The Pakokku Central Bank has more than doubled its capital and a beginning was made with the new Central Bank at Pegu. Six cattle insurance societies of 1911 have grown to twenty-three. So far they do not cover deaths from rinderpest and in the absence of actuarial data the rates of premia are tentative and progress is advisedly cautious. Sir Harvey Adamson concurs in the Registrar's remarks in the report that urban co-operative credit societies should take the form of popular banks and do widely extended business in small loans. Comparatively little progress has been made towards this end in the case of the present societies, and the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to give sympathetic consideration to proposals for development of this branch of the co-operative movement. The registration for the first time of seven societies for co-operative sale of grains, marks a new departure which under proper guidance will have far-reaching effects. The Registrar estimates the total cost to Government during the year under report in connection with the co-operative credit movement at Rs. 77,000. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the valuable services of the Registrar, Mr. A. E. English, C. I.E., to whose energy, ability and sympathy with the people and understanding of their wants is due the present flourishing position of the co-operative credit movement in Burma.

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.

Revised Qualifications of Landholder Electors.

BIHAR AND ASSAM COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Revised regulations for the Bengal Council and regulations for the provincial Council of Bihar and Council of Assam have been gazetted. The Court licenses of these bodies have been already published. The following are the revised qualifications of landholder electors in Bengal :—(a) In the case of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions those who held in their own right as proprietors one or more states or shares of estates and pay in respect thereof land revenue amounting to not less than six thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one thousand five hundred rupees per annum ; or (b) in the case of the Rajshahi, Dacca or Chittagong Division hold in their own right one or more estates or shares of estates as proprietors, or one or more permanent tenures or shares of such tenures held direct from such proprietors, and pay in respect thereof land revenue amounting to not less than three thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees per annum ; or (c) before the date of this notification held titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab.

Qualifications of electors of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce are the same as promulgated for the Imperial Council.

In respect of the Trades Association the election shall be made by the votes of members of the Calcutta Trades Association, which may be given:—(a) by any proprietor of, or partner in, any firm which is a member of the said association ; or (b) in the absence of such proprietor or partner from Calcutta, by any person empowered to sign for such firm; or (c) by any director, manager or secretary of any Joint Stock Company which is a member of the said association, who is qualified to vote and has a place of residence in India. (1) on or before such date as may be appointed by the local Government in this behalf a general meeting of the Association shall be convened by the Master for the purpose of the election. (2) Not less than fourteen clear days before the date fixed for such meeting the Master shall send to each member of the Association a written notice informing such member of the time and place fixed for such meeting.

As regards the planting community in Bengal the election of the member shall be made by managers of tea gardens in which the area under cultivation of tea is not less than one hundred acres and which are situated in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

Explanation :—"Manager" means any person in charge of a tea garden by whatever name called.

Regarding the Bihar Council, the qualifications of a landholder elector is that he pays :—(a) either Land Revenue or road and public works cesses as follows, namely : in the case of the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions land revenue amounting to not less than four thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than one thousand rupees per annum ; or (b) in the case of the Rajshahi, Dacca or Chittagong Division holds in his own right one or more estates or shares of estates as proprietors, or one or more permanent tenures or shares of such tenures held direct from such proprietors, or and pays in respect thereof land revenue amounting to not less than three thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than seven hundred and fifty rupees per annum or (c) before the date of this notification held titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

A press *communique* states:—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased under section 7 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict Cap 104) to make the following acting appointments in the Calcutta High Court: (1) Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, I. C. S., to act as a Judge in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Caspersz with effect from the 17th Novr 1912 or until further orders. (2) The Hon. Mr. E. P. Chapman, I. C. S., to act as a Judge during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe on fulough for six months from the 17th Novr. 1912 or until further orders.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Mr. W. G. Clarke and Sheik Abdulla, Deputy Superintendents of Police, are posted to Delhi.

Mr. Broughton resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Major F. S. C. Thompson, I.M.S., is permanently posted to the Jail Department in Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. P. Tucker, Resident has six months, leave.

Mr. F. P. Pennie is posted as additional Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. W. Gillan is confirmed as Financial Secretary.

Mr. M. F. Gauntlett is appointed pro tem. Comptroller and Auditor-General, Military Finance.

Major R. H. B. Anderson, Military Accounts, has one year's leave.

Mr. F. T. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, has been given one year's furlough.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mureel is confirmed as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade. Mr. Osmaston, as 2nd grade and Mr. Tottenham, as 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. S. Carr.

Mr. Rogers officiates as Conservator of Forests, 1st grade and Mr. Carter in the 2nd grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Rev. G. E. Dodd, B.D., are placed at the disposal of the Army Department.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The posting of Major Hearn, R.E., to the N.-W. Railway on the completion of the Khandwa-Akola-Hingoli Railway Survey is cancelled.

Major Wilkinson, R. E., officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N.-W. Railway.

THE AGRA TRAGEDY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The *Pioneer's* Agra correspondent wires that a lady named Mrs. Fullam has been arrested on a charge of abetting the murder of Mrs. Clark, and remanded.

TANJORE CONFERENCE.

Irrigation Needs and Labour Scarcity.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Dr. T. O. Nair presided to-day at the Tanjore District Conference at Pattukotta. In the course of the presidential address he referred to the Cauvery Deltaic Irrigation as the very life-blood of Tanjore district, and he thought that it was the first duty of the Conference to minutely examine the irrigation system. There were many grave defects in the existing system which inflicted serious loss on the agriculturists of the district.

He proceeded:—In this Presidency, Government is moving exceedingly slowly in carrying out irrigation work. So far as the Cauvery Delta is concerned, the stock excuse is that even if capital be provided for large extensions or improvement of irrigation works, the necessary labour is not available. My own opinion is that it would be easy to obtain labour in India if adequate wage were paid. There is a large amount of emigration of labour from Tanjore district to Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlement. If proper wages were paid it ought to be easy to keep all that labour in Tanjore. It is the fluctuation in wages that determines the movements of the labour population. Improvements to your irrigation system are urgently needed, and simultaneously with that there is the cry that your labourers are leaving the district and that something must be done to check this emigration and the consequent depopulation of the district. Both these diseases can be cured by one remedy. Start works for the improvement of the irrigation system and pay good wages for labourers.

Referring to emigration, the resident said:—The extent of emigration that is going on from your district brings you face to face with grave economic issues. It is not the case of Tanjore sharing in a general movement of the population, but it is the special question affecting Tanjore district. He then quoted a few figures from the census reports and continued:—The conclusion is irresistable that there is considerable emigration going on from Tanjore district of its adult male population, which is not part of a general movement of the population common to the whole presidency, but is the result of certain economic causes operating in this district. If you want to find out the exact cause look in the direction of the unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural industry in the district caused mainly by defective irrigation and drainage.

The speaker next dwelt on education:—Unfortunately in this country an over-whelming majority of boys have to start in life burdened both with poverty and ignorance, and we have yet to find out the means of relieving them of the worse of two burdens, ignorance. The most practical remedy that was ever suggested for this deplorable condition was the Elementary Education Bill introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. A more cautious Bill it was impossible to think of, and yet the Bill is dead. To impart primary education is the duty of the State. I am sure that in this country local bodies would willingly co-operate with the Imperial Goverament in their attempt to discharge the elementary duty of a well-ordered State. I am sure that in this task the people of this, the premier district in the presidency, would take the lead. You ought never to rest satisfied until primary education is made both free and compulsory throughout the length and breadth of this land.

Dr. Nair discussed one more subject, namely, local self-government, of which he gave a history from the local self-government resolution of Lord Ripon of the 18th May 1882, and of the 30 years' progress of municipal institutions in the Madras Presidency. He concluded his lengthy address as follows:—We are not all municipal experts, and municipalities in India are apt to make mistakes like those in other countries. It is by our mistakes that we learn. We are, however, fortunate that we have at present, as the head of the administration in this presidency, a statesman who possesses an intimate practical acquaintance with local self-government as it exists in Great Britain. Under the sympathetic guidance of Lord Pentland we anticipate a substantial advancement in the system of local self-government prevaling in this presidency.

THE VICEROY SHOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TALCHAPAR, Nov. 23.

H. E. the Viceroy is now in Bikaner State. Saturday was spent in shooting. In the morning the party was divided into two lots, and they proceeded after ordinary sand grouse. The bag amounted to 77 sand grouse and one kunji. After lunch, four black buck and five chinkara were accounted for. In His Excellency's share of the bag was a black buck of 25 inches, and a chinkara of 2½ inches, while Col. Maxwell got a 24-inch black buck. In the afternoon the whole party proceeded from Sujangarh to another camp at Chhapar, a distance of only eight miles.

BARRISTER ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Much excitement was caused last Friday evening, at Serampore when Mr. N. Bannerjee Bar-at-Law, Serampur, was arrested.

From enquiries it was ascertained that Mr. Bannerjee was the guardian and executor on behalf of his minor children, Jack and Hilda, and that he was required to submit accounts before the District Judge of Alipore on a certain date. It is stated that Mr. Bannerjee failed to comply with the order and a warrant was issued yesterday by the District Judge of Alipore for his arrest and the Fourth Munsiff of Serampore was empowered to arrange for the execution of the warrant. Mr. Bannerjee was escorted to Calcutta last evening.

Mr. N. Bannerjee was a sub-judge and when nearing retirement he was elevated to the post of a District Judge. He has been practising as a barrister for about four years.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 23.

In the defamation case lodged by Babu Jagannat Das of Queen's College, Benares, against Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor and printer of the *Leader* under section 500 I.P.C., for alleged defamation, a compromise was filed in the Court of the Joint Magistrate. Babu Govrishankar Prasad, B.A., LL.B., vakil, High Court, the author of the defamatory correspondence, wrote a letter of apology to the complainant and another letter in the *Leader* contradicting his first letter and expressing regret at having caused pain to the complainant. He also paid Rs. 800 as damages to the complainant.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers:—

London, Nov. 9.

In an article in the "Spectator" Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey makes an urgent appeal for more reservists, and remarks:—"The overthrow of an ancient military Empire with an army of 400,000 fighting men in a fortnight has made the question of national defence a living issue. Our reserves now number 170,000, and this number can be brought to 340,000 if all the counties do as London, Edinburgh, and Surrey have done. If the reserves be doubled it is certain that the Government will feel obliged to provide them with uniforms and rifles, which will be absolute neccsaries should a call ever be made upon their patriotism.

A POLITICIAN'S VIEWS.

London, Nov. 10.

Speaking at Liverpool yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, said that the Balkan war carried a serious lesson to Great Britain. On one side there was courage with military efficiency, and on the other there was courage without efficiency. Great Britain as a nation had plenty of courage, but compared with the European Powers she lacked military efficiency. She relied upon her navy, but was navy the adequate? Mr. Winston Churchill had realised the dangers, but was he determined not to allow pressure from the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the Cabinet to make him accept one iota less than he deemed necessary? The war had brought an enormous unearned increment of power to Russia, and she had regained with interest what she lost in the Japanese war, for the Balkan League was nothing less than a virtual expansion of Russia in Southern Europe. In a little while Russia would join hands with Japan, the Triple Entente would vanish, and England would be faced with a grave danger in the East.

TRADE MARKS.

London, Nov. 9.

At yesterday's sitting of the Empire Trade Commission a Manchester cotton trade deputation, representing capital to the amount of £44,000,000, gave evidence in opposition to the establishment of an Empire trade mark. The deputation alleged that if a trade mark were adopted all traders would be at the mercy of a Trade Mark Association, which would be able to dictate terms with regard to the use of the trade mark.

AMERICAN OUTRAGES.

New Work, Nov. 10.

Arthur McManigal, who has been arrested on a charge of complicity in dynamite outrages, has confessed that he carried dynamite in suit cases to various towns in the United States, and passed it over the railways as ordinary luggage. Whenver he succeeded in destroying a manufacturing plant he sent a silver spoon to his wife as a souvenir.

THE LAW LORDS.

London, Nov. 8.

The Governments Appellate Jurisdiction Bill provides for increasing the number of Law Lords to six in accordance with a recommendation made by the last Imperial Conference.

AVIATION.

Washington, Nov. 8.

The United States War Department is constructing 20 biplanes for military purposes.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, Nov. 8.

It is officially announced that the vintage of France Corsica and Algeria for the present year amounts to 63,831,000 hectolitres compared with 85,879,150 hectolitres last year.

London, Nov. 8.

The four suffragettes imprisoned in Dublin last July for riotous behaviour have been released.

London, Nov. 9.

Several persons convicted for non-compliance with the National Insurance Act yesterday obtained from the King's Bench a rule nisi for a writ of certiorari to quash the convictions, on the ground that the regulations under which they were prosecuted were invalid.

London, Nov. 10.

Several newspapers state that the Germans are inquiring at Cardiff with a view of placing a limitless order for coal for immediate delivery in the Mediteranean. The steamers must be offered for one or two or three months, at the option of the charterers.

Ottowa, Nov. 9.

Dr. Roller (United States) defeated Raymond Caseaux (France) in a catch-as-catch can wrestling match. Caseaux lost on a foul.

London, Nov. 10.

The steamer Star of Australia has broken her tail shaft. She is now being towed to Port Said.

POSTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Issue of George V. Four-Ann a Postage Stamps.

The Director-General of the Post and Telegraphs has issued the following *communiques*:—On and after the 5th December 1912, new 4-anna postage stamps, both service and ordinary, bearing a portrait of his Majesty King George V., will be available at certain Post Offices and Treasuries.

LADY DIES OF PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

A fatal case of pneumonic plague has occurred among the European residents of Cleveland town, the victim being Miss Emily Brand, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brand of Coles-road. The deceased succumbed in less than forty-eight hours.

Plague has not been prevalent in severe epidemic form in Bangalore, and this is the first European case after a long interval.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Belgaum to Hubli, via Saundatti, a distance of about 75 miles. This survey will be known as the Belgaum-Hubli Railway Survey.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the agency of the Eastern Bengal Railway administration for a line of railway metre-gauge from Gauhati station to Borrani at the foot of the plateau on which Shillong stands a distance of about 700 miles. This survey will be known as the Gauhati-Borrani railway survey.

NEW MADRAS POSTAL SPECIAL.

With effect from the 6th December 1912, the day of despatch of the Christmas mails for Europe, a postal special train with outward foreign mails will run every week from Madras to Bombay. This train will leave Madras on Fridays at 11-0 and arrive at Bombay at 12-0 the next day. The service will be of benefit not only to places situated on the line, but also to almost all places in the Madras Presidency, and to Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

DEOLALI KHOJA SANITARIUM.

Opening Ceremony by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS GIFT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, Nov. 24.

This morning at 10 o'clock Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., performed the opening ceremony of the Khoja Sanitarium at Deolali. A large number of guests who had specially come from Bombay attended the function.

Mr. Oosman Jamal, a Khoja merchant of Calcutta, having been greatly benefitted in health by his stay in Deolali on the advice of his doctors, thought of providing a sanitarium, on the Nasik-road, Deolali, where the poor class of his community should find comfort and recruit their health while in a convalescent condition. For this purpose Mr. Oosman has spent Rs, 70,000 a number of detached bungalows on modern sanitary principles.

The guests who were invited to attend the function were received by Mr. Luxmidas Lowji, the friend who represented the host, and were conveyed to Deolali by the Manmad express.

In Deolai the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the guests were left to Mr. Sorab C. Dhondy, who accommodated them in the Grand Hotel on the Dhondy-road, named after him for his being instrumental and principally responsible for popularising this station.

The ceremony was performed in a specious pavilion erected in the compound of the Sanitarium.

The Band of the Zoroastrian Institution by the kind permission of Mr. Talati, the principal, was in attendance and played selections of music.

Amongst those present on the occasion were; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. El Aydroos, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Barjorji N. Apakhtzar, the Hon. Mr. Farulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Ruttonji Paymaster, Mr. Joomabhai Sheriff, Mr. Ahmed Dewji, Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Kassum Dajvi, Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji, Mr. Rehmutbhai Currimbhoy, Mr. Luxmidas Lowji, Mr. Ahmedbhai Currimbhoy, and others.

In asking Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim to declare the Sanitarium open, Mr. Oosman Jamal thanked the chairman and the guests for taking the trouble to come all the way from Bombay to attend this function and said that he considered it to be in the fitness of things that it should be opened by one who was closely connected with and was a pioneer of philanthropic movement for the promotion of the welfare of not only the Mahomedans but the Indian community generally. His large hearted and discriminating charities directed towards the advancement of education and science, the latest of which was the school at Poona, had and would no doubt produce a great impression in the regeneration of the Indian Moslems.

This sanitarium was named after his esteemed and revered father. He had been coming to Deolali every season for the last several years for the benefit of his health, and had derived great benefit thereby. Being convinced of the superiority of the climatic conditions of the place for the sick and the convalescent he had decided to build this sanitarium for the use of the Khoja Community irrespective of Jamat distinctions and he hoped they would take advantage of this institution and derive great benefit to their health.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOME.

There were in all nine bungalows standing on eight acres of land and each bungalow was meant for one family. The front portion of the land was kept for gardening and future extensions if necessary. It was at first estimated that the cost would be about Rs. 50,000 but as the work proceeded, new ideas developed and new extensions were undertaken with the result that the cost came very near Rs. 70,000. He further proposed to make an adequate endowment for the up-keep of the place so that it might be maintained in good order.

After thanking several gentlemen for their help and sympathy, the chairman said that he was much obliged to the Government of Bombay for exempting the Sanitarium from the building tax, as also the Great Indian Peninsular Railway for carrying all material at half the usual rates.

The chairman and the guests then proceeded to where the edifices stood. Sir Currimbhoy opened the first block with a silver key and the visitors went round and inspected she new Sanitarium.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Returning to the pavilion the chairman said that he assured them that it had given him the greatest pleasure to go there and participate in the inauguration of an institution which promised to be a useful and beneficial one to the sick and convalescent members of the Khoja Community and which owed its existence to the liberality of his friend, Mr. Oosman Jamal. It gave him special pleasure to join in this philanthropic undertaking as it marked a departure from the ancient and orthodox groove in which Moslem charity had hitherto moved. In Bombay the evils were over-crowding. Malaria and plague had claimed their victims by thousands and those who escaped from the scourge succumbed easily to physical weakness. It was not possible for poor people to hire bungalows in places like Deolali and owing to their peculiar social environments it was not possible for Mahomedan families to resort to hotels. The nine bungalows which stood on that extensive piece of land would provide facilities to the sick and the convalescent people which were hitherto non-existent. Mr. Oosman's benefaction would be of special benefit to the members of his community and he hoped that such institutions would be multiplied in future and would spring up in Mahableshwar, Khandalla, and other places of health resort. The Khoja Community was indebted to his late lamented friend, Mr. Jairajbhai Peerbhai and Mr. Bandehali Shivji for establishing Sanatoria in other places, and the present institution was a welcome addition. He was told that the climate of Deolali was specially suited to those who were convalescent and he was sure that those people who would take the advantage of the bungalows would regain their health and strength and bless the founder of the excellent institution. Their community was very backward in many ways but already there were the signs of awakening and as they became enlightened they would appreciate the benefits derived from such sanitaria and would avail themselves of the facility provided by Mr. Oosman Jamal to the fullest extent. He was very pleased to find that all the home comforts had been provided by the donor and he trusted that the institution would gain in usefulness and popularity and that Mr. Oosman would live many years to see the usefulness of the undertaking for which he deserved the best thanks of the community. Mr. Oosman's generosity in the interest of his community was commendable. He had placed the Khoja community under a deep debt of obligation by founding and endowing this excellent sanatarium and therefore he would find his best reward in the consciousness of a noble deed done. He was thankful to Mr. Oosman for the kind words he spoke about him.

He then formally declared open the Sanitarium for the use of the Khoja Community.

The guests drove back to the "Grand" and after luncheon returned to Bombay in the afternoon.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The programme of the recital at St. Thomas' Cathedral made a strong appeal to lovers of good music, and confidence in its ample justification was shown by the large number assembled there on Saturday evening. Mr. George Johnson, the vocalist, was in particularly good form and treated his hearers to three solos, two of them, the recitatives, being seldom if ever heard in India. His rendering of the difficult piece, "Deeper and deeper," was very effective, and it was followed by the entrancing air, "Waft her, angels, to the skies." The instrumental pieces, those at the beginning and close of the programme, accentuated the majesty of the old organ, while the madrigal by Lemare, which is full of delicate registering, brought out the solo signs of the new part of the instrument. Below we give the programme. Dr. Faulkner was, of course, the organist.

Overture to the Occasional Oratorio	Handel
Andante, allegro, Adagio, Allegro March.	
Recit. My arms! against this Gorgias	Handel
will I go	
Air Sound an alarm.	
Madrigal	Lemare
Air Then shall the righteous shine.	Mendelssohn
Meditation	Alphonse Mailly
Hymn.	
Recit. Deeper, and deeper still...	Handel
Air Waft her, angels, to the skies.	
Bridal March and Finale	Parry

(From the music to "The Birds" of Aristophanes)
Hymn 24, during the singing of which a collection was made.

HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY.

Reduction of one in the Year.

The Government of Bombay has issued the following resolution on the report of the Special Holidays Committee:—

After careful consideration of the report, the Governor in Council is pleased to accept, with the modifications indicated below, the recommendations made by the Specipal Holidays Committee.

Having regard to the opinion expressed by the Committee that they are in favour of a smaller number than 26 actual Bank holidays, Government is of opinion that the following five days may more appropriately be granted as sectional holidays than notified as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act:—

Day following the New Year's holiday.
Easter Monday.
Pajusan.
Kali Chaudas (i.e., one of the three days of Divali).
New Year's Eve.

The New day Year's holiday is, under the Act, on New Year's day itself, and if that is a Sunday on January 2nd; and Government see no necessity to notify one day before and one day after that day as Bank holiday; nor is there any need for a Bank holiday on Easter Monday. At Pajusan the Jains entirely suspend their own business for a whole week, but, public business, trade, commerce, and banking are scarcely affected, and it makes no difference to the Jains whether one day are no day is recognized as a Bank holiday. In no other Province are more than two days notified as holidays for the Divali festival and the third day, Kali Chaudas, which has hitherto been observed in this Presidency may well be omitted.

On the other hand Government consider that all the three Mahomedan festivals, viz., Bara Wafat, Ramzan Id, and Bakri Id, should be allowed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act in addition to Mohurrum which is usually notified under that Act. The Mahomedan community is large both in Bombay City and outside it, and the grant of four holidays is not too generous a recognition of festivals which are of very great importance to that community.

Further in view of the importance attached by the Parsi community to Zartho-no-Diso, the Governor in Council is of opinion that it should also be allowed as a Bank holiday.

In accordance with the views expressed above the following festivals will in future be observed as public holidays under section 25 of the Act, besides the three days specified in that section:—

Maha Shivratri	... ...	One day.
Holi	... ...	One day.
Bara Wafat	... ...	One day.
Ramzam Id	... ...	One day.
Bakri Id	... ...	One day.
Jamshedi Naoroz	... ...	One day.
Ramnavami	... ...	One day.
Easter	... ...	One day.
King's Birthday	... ...	One day.
Zarthost-no-Diso	... ...	One day.
Cocoanut Day	... ...	One day.
Gokul Ashtami	... ...	One day.
Parsi New Year	... ...	Two days.
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Sud 4th). (The day chosen to be the actual day of Ganesh Chaturthi)	... ...	One day.
Khordad Sal	... ...	One day.
Dassera	... ...	One day.
Divali	... ...	Two days.
Mohurrum	... ...	One day.
Day before Christmas day		One day.
Day following Christmas day holiday	... ...	One day.

The total number of holidays will accordingly stand at 25, i. e., there will be a reduction of one in the maximum number which was provisionally fixed by Government in the first instance. In view of the definite statement of the Committee that a less number of Bank holidays is favoured, the Governor in Council has, notwithstanding this reduction decided to accept the proviso suggested by it at the close of paragraph 1 of its report.

The proviso referred to is that whenever any of the festivals falls on a Sunday (except such as are already provided for in the Negotiable Instruments Act) such festival or festivals shall not be gazetted as public holidays under the Act for that particular year, and further that should any two of the festivals fall on the same day, one holiday only shall be gazetted.

As, under the application of the proviso, no extra days will be allowed (1) on account of holidays falling on Sundays and (2) on account of two or more holidays falling on the same day and as the festivals which or to be notified as holidays will not be subject to alteration, the Governor in Council is of opinion that henceforth it is unnecessary to appoint a Committee to fix the days to be notified for a particular year.

The thanks of Government should be conveyed to the members of the Special Holidays Committee for the valuable assistance they have rendered in the examination of the question.

THE CYCLONE.

Further Losses of Vessels in Bombay.

It has now been reported to the police that during the heavy storm on Friday morning, the steam launch "Kelwa," belonging to Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, which was moored off Ballard Pier shipped a large quantity of water and sank at her moorings. There was only one man on board, and he succeeded in getting safely ashore.

Three more prows are reported to have sunk. Two of them contained coal for the B. B. and C. I. Railway and a third, which sank near the P. and O. mail steamer "Medina" had a cargo of cotton seed. No lives were lost, the crew in the last instance being picked up by the "Madina." The total number of vessels now reported to have been lost is three launches, six prows, two tonies, and two lighters.

The Harbour Police under Supt. Walton and Inspector Flannagan have patrolled the foreshores on the look-out for the bodies of missing men, of whom six have been reported, but none has been found.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE STORM.

Superintendent R. P. Flanagan of the Harbour Police in his report regarding the damage caused by the Friday's storm, observes that the vessels reported to the police as lost up to Saturday where two steam launches one motor-launch and twenty-four prows and pathemars.

No dead bodies had been picked up in the sea up to 9 a. m. on Saturday. Enquiries made the same evening of the Bombay Water Police elicited the fact that no fresh dead body had been found in the sea nor any new wreckage been discovered.

DAMAGE TO A HINDU CHAWL.

A cocoanut tree in the compound of Jairam Janadhan Mankri in Mugbhat-lane was blown down during the storm. It fell across the road and struck the roof of a chawl belonging to Jiwauji Maharaj, causing damage to the extent of about Rs. 300.

On Sunday afternoon at 12-30 a. m. Noor Mahomed, tindal of matchwa No. 2,208, reportad that at 9-30 a. m. that morning he picked up tony R. W. P. No. 1,452 about 500 yards off Prince's Dock. Nothing was found on board the tony. Information has been given to the Bembay Port Officer.

THE ALL-SAINTS' SISTERS SALE OF WORK.

We would remind our readers that the annual Sale of Work organised by the All-Saints' Sisters will be held on the 26th instant in the grounds of the School of Art which have been kindly lent by Mr and Mrs. Burns. On this occasion instead of the sale extending over two days it will be opened at 5. 30 p.m. by Her Excellency Lady Clarke and will remain open until 10. 30. p.m. His Excellency the Governor's fine band will play and during the evening concerts will be held at intervals. The many chritable works, whose inception and continuance are due to the untiring energy of the All-Saints' Sisters, are too well-known to need recommendation, and we hope the Sale of Work will be largely attended and liberally supported.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHTING.

[BY "BOWSPRIT."]

It was generally thought that the storm which visited Bombay on Thursday and Friday, would unsettle things and up set the week-end racing, but contrary to expectation it quickly dispersed and Saturday dawned clear and bright with every prospect of a nice breeze in the afternoon. The only difference was the appearance of the harbour, which was studded with sunken prows and the absence of the Pilot Schooner, which always serves as Committee boat. She had gone, starting gun and all, to relieve the schooner outside which had been damaged. However all races were successfully started over an imaginary line between a moored tony and the Yacht Club flagstaff. A mistake was made on the sailing instructions regarding the time of starting, and consequently A class did not get away until 3-30, but all yachts managed to finish within the time limit, 6-30 p.m. The racing was of a most interesting character all through.

"B and Metre" Class combined got away to a bad start at 3-10 and again the latter failed to save the handicap. As the beginning of the season it must be very hard to gauge the correct time to be given and must necessarily be to a great extent a matter of guess work. Cyathia was first over the line 30 seconds after gun fire, followed immediately by Lylie and Mynons, and Erin brought up the rear, having failed to realize that the ebb was still running. With the latter there seemed to be considerable delay in getting out her spinnaker.

There was not much incident in this race. Corrie got the gun, but as above stated, failed to save her time, Minx winning easily by 11 minutes. The winner was sailed well throughout and appeared to take every advantage of wind and tide.

"C." Class at 3.20 also got a bad start, appearing to be almost becalmed 30 seconds before the Blue Peter was lowered, Mavourneen was first over, followed by Jenny Wren and Curlew.

Their first objective was Tucker Beacon, which had to be left to starboard, and when this point was reached, Mavourneen had already started to establish the large lead with which she eventually finished. Jenny Wren was second round the Beacon but getting into difficulties during the gybe allowed Curlew, to pass her to weather—next came Mary Louise. On the run to N. Karanja Jenny Wren, who was being pushed to leeward by Curlew, attempted to go under her stern with a view to pass her to weather but, having slacked away her spinnaker guy to haul up in the wind, did not seem to realise the necessity of again squaring her sail when she paid away, with the result that Curlew easily maintained her lead and carried on comfortably with no necessity even to luff. The same position held round N. Karanja Buoy, when Mavourneen at once stayed and held on the port tack well across the harbour, only going about when she could fetch up the mark boat in the next leg.

Most of the other Tom Tits made a series of short tacks with the exception of Maurie Louise who held on the starboard tack to the South of Middle ground, a manœuvre which apparently did not pay her. Jenny Wren again got ahead of Curlew on this beat. The run out to Mark Buoy was uneventful but after that mark Jenny Wren who was having a splendid race with her rival of the previous week, seemed to go utterly to pieces. Her helmsman was either fed up or else entirely unable to manage her in the slightly choppy sea she met round this mark. One minute she was being hopelessly pinched and the next was sailing close hauled points off the wind. Marie Louise, who saved her entrance fee, sailed well and appears to have improved wonderfully this year. The prize for the Class again fell to Mavourneen.

"A." Class were sent off at 3-30, and Mahshuka, the Club 8-metre boat, was seen out for the first time this season. She was sailed by the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ostend Yacht Club, a visitor here and a complete stranger both to the yacht and harbour, a fact which considerably handicapped him. Eileen IV. led over the line and as usual continued in this position for the remainder of the race, but Nelta, with the aid of her handicap, again succeeded in carrying off first prize. Isca did not find the wind fresh enough for her and was unable to do much good. Turquoise again did not start.

Mahshuka has had her sail area considerably reduced, apparently with the idea of making her a safe plaything for any member of the club who wants her and judging from last year's experience, perhaps the precaution is a wise one, but it seems a great pity to spoil what might have been with a little trouble and expense, a fine racing yacht. Let us wait for February and March winds and she may then prevent some of the griat leaving the mill! Her jib does not fit and her stayasil is out of shape, but the former might be improved by a small baton in the track and the latter by means of a light boom. Tuning, her up should prove an interesting pastime for those who has the time for it.

Altogether the racing was again a great success, and, as we have before mentioned in these columns, it is a pity that more people do not take advantage of it.

We understand there is a scheme on foot to provide five or six Tom Tits to would-be yachtsmen on very easy terms, and if this should materialize, it would give an impetus to this fine sport.

Below are appended a list of races, times and results:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allances.	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Nelta	30 27	Mr D Blythe	6 2 0	2 1 33
Eileen IV.	Scr	Maj Muter and Mr F Watson	5 51 43	2 21 43
Turquoise	35 42	Messrs Stokes and Preston	Did not start.	
Isca	44 6	Mr Kennedy	6 28 13	2 24 7
Mahshuka	.....	.....	6 8 55	...

Course:—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel—Length 12·63 miles Wind N W Strength Light.—1st prize won by Nelta.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of boats.	Allances	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Correct Time.
	M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Minx	50 0	Maj Dickinson.	5 44 0	1 44 0
Cynthia	Scr	Officers, R E	5 15 32	2 5 32
Mynona	Scr	Mr D Fraser	5 21 38	2 11 38
Trixie	18 12	Mr W Milne	5 32 28	2 4 16
Lylie	13 30	Mr H Fischer	5 26 59	2 3 20
Erin	18 12	Messrs Magill and Beadel	5 39 25	2 11 13
Corrie	Scr	Mr Macbeth	5 15 12	2 5 12

Course: Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—S Karanja Starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 9·03 miles. Wind N W Strength Light. 1st prize won by Minx, 2nd prize won by Lylie, 3rd prize won by Trixie. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of boats.	Allances	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Fenella	4 32	Dr Goldsmith	6 14 28	2 50 6
Jenny Wren	0 52	Capt Gloster and Kunhardt	6 6 30	2 45 38
Maud	5 15	Messrs Cooke and Culbertson.	6 10 8	2 44 53
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr N Taylor	5 53 47	2 33 47
Pam	4 32	Mr Holmes	6 14 18	2 49 56
Ytuxy	5 15	Mr B C Reade	Gave up.	
Valkyrie	2 37	Mr Hughes	6 10 8	2 47 31
Curlew	1 45	Mr Hewett	6 5 4	2 43 19
Cricket	5 15	Mr T Gregson	.....	
Marie Louise	3 20	Mr K Molver	6 8 55	2 45 25

Course:—Committee Vessel—Tucker Beacon Starboard—N Karanja Buoy Starboard—Committee Vessel—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·43 miles.—Wind N W—Strength light. Class prize won by Mavourneen, 2nd prize won by Curlew, 3rd prize won by Maud, Marie Louise saves entrance.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

The weather was rainy drizzling since yesterday and the "going" was sticky. The attendance was nevertheless good. Details:—

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.—One mile.

Maori King, 9st. 8lbs. ..... Ruiz 1
Lady Honour, 8st. ..... Quinn 2
Circus Girl, 9st. 7lbs. ..... Brown 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Maori King, evens Pat C. sixes others.

THE RACE:—Won by one length six lengths between second and third.

TIME:—2mins 2-5secs.

FAREWELL PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Royal Colours, 8st. 5lbs. ..... Brown 1
Bushey Dame, 7st. 2lbs. ..... Melsom 2
Miss Santoi, 7st. 4lbs. ..... J. Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—The Missus, 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Royal Colours, even Bushey Dame, five the others.

Won by four lengths, two lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 21secs.

THE NEW LAWN PLATE.—Distance seven furlongs.

Bargh 10st. 3lbs. ..... Collette 1
Tofic Pasha 11st. ..... Wilson 2
The Nut 10st. 6lbs. ..... Capt. Furnell 3

ALSO RAN:—Castaway 10st. 10lbs., Musketeer 10st. 9lbs, Arth 10st. 8lbs., Deenar 10st. 7lbs., Calien 10st. 7lbs., Midday 9st., 7lbs., Sir Rupert 9st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—Threes Midday, fours Castaway, sixes and tens others.

THE RACE:—Won by two and a half length the same distance separated second and third.

TIME:—1min. 51 4-5secs.

LUCKNOW CHASE.—2 1-4 miles.

Proprietor, 11st. 0lb. ..... Northmore 1
Coal 12st. 4lbs. ..... Mr. Hilliard 2

ALSO RAN:—Hard Lines 10st. 7lbs. Mandeville 9st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Coal and Proprietor.

THE RACE:—Won by a distance. Hard Lines fell on the first fence, and Mandeville threw his rider at the third.

TIME:—3min. 1-5secs.

DESERT HANDICAP.—1 1-2 miles.

Sweden, 9st. 4lbs. ..... Brown 1
Disguise, 6st. ..... Harrison 2
Rupert, 9st. 2lbs. ..... Ruiz 3
Khartoum, 6st 3lbs. ..... Native 4

ALSO RAN:—Majeed, 10st. 9lbs.; Manak, 9st. 5lbs.; Pinkie 8st. 11lbs.; Good Shot, 8st. 4lbs.; Occident, 7st. 5lbs; Sukhab, 6st. 7lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 2 Sweden, 3 to 1 Pinkie and Disguise, five the others.

Won by one and half lengths, five lengths between second and third.

CORINTHIANS' PLATE.—

Rococo, 8st. 10lbs. ..... Thursday 1
Highland Maid, 6st. 7lbs. ..... Melsom 2
Grazie, 7st ..... Native 3

ALSO RAN:—Ardglass, 9st. Councillor, 9st. 5lbs; Hard-Cash, 7lbs. 7lbs.

THE RACE:—Won by a length and a half, four lengths between second third.

TIME:—2min. 13 4-5secs.

LUCKNOW PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Puss, 6st. 3lbs. ..... Harrison 1
Topsail, 8st. 4lbs. ..... Quinn 2
Maidee, 6st. 9lbs. ..... Crowder 3

ALSO RAN:—Hydra, Blue Duck, Naini, Beryl Moira.

BETTING:—Even money, Beryl and Puss, 4 to 1 against Hydra and Topsail, 5 to 1 the others.

THE RACE:—Won by a length and a half three lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1min. 25secs.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 23.

We have had recently a somewhat mixed but very interesting series of visitors in the Director-General of Archæology, the Pir Saheb of Baghdad, and the members of the Presbytery of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Some two dozen of the last named spent about a week in our city, and while the days were spent laboriously enough yet, being for the most part Irishmen, they passed the evenings in innocent jollity.

Some of our cold weather visitors have already admired and it was with great pleasure that we welcomed Mrs. and Miss Wood, and Miss Pavitt, Mrs. Ozzard, Mrs. Price and Miss Barrow are shortly expected back, and will be a very welcome addition to our society. A golf competition took place on Wednesday, when Mrs. Elrington was very kindly "At Home" to everybody.

The literary society suffered a severe blow by the departure of one of its most prominent members—the "Chief Jabberwock" as her husband somewhat ungallantly styled her. She is now in Egypt which country was the subject of study taken up by the society, moreover the chairman is also away on tour and it is rumoured that we are soon to have to part with her for good, so that the society is in rather a languishing state just now. It is earnestly to be hoped that it will not expire. The Municipality is going ahead with the extension of the water-supply scheme. A large new pumping engine has been set up and bigger pipes are being laid down.

Thursday was a dull monsoonish day and in the evening and at night we had slight rain. Our temperature by day is quite moderate and our nights are pleasantly cool.

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue touching the death of a Mahomedan child named Rahimabai, aged two.

Katyabai, the mother of the deceased, in her deposition said that the girl was her daughter. On Saturday evening she gave her as usual a little opium from the box which was before the Court, which she left lying on the floor by mistake. The child who was just able to crawl, evidently took another pill which was in the box for she fell ill and growing worse the next day had to be taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she died.

The father of the deceased supported his wife's statements.

Dr. Henry Reynolds, an Assistant Surgeon attached to the J. J. Hospital, said, the child was brought to the Hospital on the 22rd instant in an unconscious state. On examination it was found she was suffering from the effects of opium. He at once washed the Stomach out and took all other necessary steps, but could not save the child. In his opinion death was due to opium poisoning.

The jury unanimously returned the verdict that the childs' death was caused by her having taken opium which her mother had left by mistake on the floor.

MISS MARIE HALL'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Mi

BY THE MAIL.

Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Her Majesty the Queen, has graciously consented to lend some exhibits of Indian curiosities (acquired during her last winter's visit to India) to the Victoria League, for use at a loan exhibition, which the Newlands Corner Branch of the league are holding in Surrey, during the second and third weeks of November. A good many retired Anglo-Indians officials live in the country, and it is hoped that the exhibition, even apart from her Majesty's contribution, will be thoroughly interesting and representative of Indian arts and products.

Prince Christian has sent to Mr. Do Paravicina chairman of the King Edward VII. Hospital at Windsor, a cheque for 15,571. In the covering letter his Royal Highness said :—" I think we may congratulate ourselves on such a splendid termination to our Memorial Fund, which, thanks to the generous response to our appeal is, after paying off a large debt and raising a statue to our illustrious founder, still large enough for me to hand you today a balance of over 1500l." The total donations were 110171.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 5 the Government of Ireland Bill was further considered in Committee, the chief subject of discussion being an amendment to Clause 9, moved by Mr. Snowden, to provide that the election of members to the Irish House of Commons should take place on the Local Government register. The aim of the amendment was to bring in as voters for the new legislature about 100,000 women who have municipal votes. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Birrell, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. J. Redmond, chiefly on the ground that it should be left to the new Irish House of Commons to decide for itself, as it would be able to do after a lapse of three years, whether women should be added to the electoral roll. It was pointed out also that if in dealing with the Franchise Bill now before the Imperial Parliament it was decided to extend, the franchise to women, women in Ireland would automatically share the advantage. Mr. Balfour supported the amendment ; Mr. Walter Long and some other Unionists opposed it. Ultimately the amendment was rejected by 314 to 141, a majority of 173. Shortly before eleven o'clock progress was reported. In the division on Mr. Snowden's amendment proposing to give the franchise to women ratepayers in Ireland, about seventy, members present abstained from voting.

In the House of Lords on Nov. 6 Earl Beauchamp moved the second reading of the Temperance (Scotland) Bill, claiming that the measure should have Unionist support on the ground that provision for local option was of the nature of the referendum. Lord Balfour of Burleigh replied that the areas in which the reference to the people would operate were too narrow and the option given too restricted. He indicated that he would move amendments to give effect to the principle of disinterested management. The second reading was agreed to. The Foreign Enlistment Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

The Bishop of St. Asaph, speaking at Northwich, Cheshire, on Nov. 4, on Welsh Disestablishment, said that the air was full of compromise. The proposals for compromise did not originate with the representatives of the Church in Wales. They came entirely from those mainly responsible for the Bill. What was the meaning of the ventilation of the terms of compromise at the present moment ? He was recently speaking to a man of great influence on the Liberal side in the House of Commons, who said, "You may depend upon it that there are a number of use on the Liberal side who are not going to throw your Church to the Welsh wolves."

Mr. Masterman stater, in reply to a question in Parliament by Mr. Pollock, that the numbers of persons who died of tuberculosis in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland were 51,317, 3,517 and 10,016 respectively. No figures are available as to the number of persons suffering at the present time. The proportion of tuberculous persons who may obtain treatment under the Insurance Act would, if insurance committees extend the benefit to dependants, ultimately exceed 50 per cent.; but the only those who have been at work at some time since July 15 can be insured the present proportion must be, and remain for a time, very much lower.

Dr. Ettie Sayer writes to the "Times":—"The slow which Parliamment has dealt at male white slave traders must be a source of great relief to all those who are working for the abolition of the traffic in England. It is to be trusted, however, that no loophole will be left in the law which will enable these men merely to transfer their victims to the charge of female accomplices whenever they are running any danger of arrest. . . . Nearly all countries regard the procuring of their own girls for foreign countries as a felony, and inflict lengthy periods of penal servitude for the crime. In England, unless the law is strengthened against female as well as male offenders, there is danger of our still remaining a fruitful recruiting ground, because this is the safest place for the traffickers to ply their trade in. . . ."

In a pillar-box in Richmond Road, Kew Gardens, late on the night of Nov. 1 a postman found among the letters a bottle of black varnish with the cork out. The bottle had been placed in an envelope, in which were the words "Votes for Women." As there were not many letters the damage done was not great, but the varnish had completely obliterated the names and addresses on the letters with which it came in contact. In a similar outrage at Kew Gardens Post-office permanganate of potash was used.

Shortly after ten o'clock on the night of Nov. 1 a large number of plate-glass windows in New Bond Street were broken by woman suffragists. The damage was confined to establishments on the western side near Brook Street. In corner premises at that point occupied by Messrs. Gunter and Company, Limited, a sheet of glass of about 120 square feet was splintered. The damage was done with hammers, to the handles of which were tied bones and labels bearing such inscriptions as "England, do your duty," "Women want the vote," and "Now or never." At Messrs. John Wilson's successors, Limited, two large holes had been made in a fine window, and expensive windows in other establishments shared a similar fate, great damage being done at Mme. Hayward's and Messrs. Hook Bowles, and Company's. In all some twenty-six windows in eighteen shops were broken, the damage is roughly estimated at 1,000l.

Lord Charles Beresford visited Ipswich on Nov. 2 in his capacity as Chief Sea Scout, and took over on behalf of the local scouts, the auxiliary eight-oar yawl-rigged motor yacht Ostara, which has been presented by Mr. Clement Cobbold, Belstead Brook. Among those present were Sir Frederick Wilson, the Suffolk county scout commissioner, Mr. Cobbold, and the Mayor of Ipswich. Lord Charles Beresford, in the course of a short speech, said there was a certain amount of flabby sentimentality in the country, but he could tell the Sea Scouts that they would never find any flabby sentimentality at sea. There was no room for it. It was often associated with countries long at peace, and people did not realise that the reason the peace had been kept was because we had been ready for war. They were anxious to have vessels for the purpose of teaching boys sea-work and all the incidents of action, of readiness, and resource which sea-work gave to lads. He had written to the Admiralty asking for fifty boats—old cutters, gigs, and whalers—and he hoped that the Admiralty would assist them. Mrs. Clement Cobbold rechristened the yacht the "Scout".

The stewards of the Royal Aero Club met on Nov. 5 to consider Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's appeal against his disqualification in the Aerial "Derby," held on June 8 of this year. Sir C. Rose, M.P., was in the chair, and he was supported by the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., and Sir C. Henry, M.P. They unanimously upheld Mr. Sopwith's appeal, and awarded him the race. It will be remembered that the aerial "Derby" consisted of a flight of eight-one miles round London, and that the prize of the gold cup presented by the "Daily Mail" and £250 was awarded to Hamel. Sopwith, who was the first airman to get "home," was disqualified for having passed inside one of the turning-points.

The younger of the two orangs at the Zoological Gardens broke out of his cage on Nov. 3, and, tearing away the frames of the windows in the ape house escaped to a tree near by, where he made a platform of branches. His conduct was so violent that the keepers were unable to capture him until the early morning, when they had to subdue him by squirting water from fire extinguishers.

The King has been graciously pleased, upon the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to confer upon the Chief Magistrate of the City of Glasgow and his successors in office for the time being the right to the style "The Right Honourable" prefixed to his official title of "Lord Provost."

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh was on Nov. 2 conferred upon Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Dunedin, President of the Court of Session. The ceremony took place in the Synod Hall, and Lord Rosebery, the oldest surviving honorary burgess of Edinburgh, accompanied the Lord Provost, magistrates and Council to the platform.

Lord Curzon addressed a large meeting of the Scottish National Anti-Suffrage League in Glasgow on Nov. 1. He argued that there was no demand by the majority of women for enfranchisement, which, he said, would mean that women would be in numerical command of the electorate on such issues as peace and war. He asked if the country would trust its destinies in the event of invasion to persons like Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Lawrence. Continuing, Lord Curzon said :—"Or, take the case of India. Supposing the amendment to the Franchise Bill of the Government were carried, and two and a half million men and eight or ten million women were to be added to the register how did they think that news would be received in India ? If the vote were extended to women he believed that our hold upon India would not be strengthened, but sensibly weakened. By men was India won, by men alone could it be retained."

At a meeting of the executive of the Scottish Miners' Federation, held in Glasgow, Mr. Robert Brown, secretary, read letters from Mr. Robert Baird, secretary of the Scottish Coalmasters' Association, intimating that the miners' claim for an advance of six and a quarter per cent. on the 1888 basis had been conceded, and would take effect on the 13th inst. The advance represents 3d. per day. A few months ago the miners were awarded an advance of twelve and a half per cent. by Lord Hunter. Subsequently the coalmasters lodged a claim for reduction, but on account of advancing prices the claim was withdrawn, and the miners' representatives applied for the advance now conceded.

Mr. George Campbell, Bieldside, Aberdeenshire, a well-known exporter of pure-bred Shorthorns to the Argentine Republic, has obtained, at a recent sale in Buenos Ayres, an average of 972l. 13s. 6d. for eight bulls and 229l. 10s for eleven cows and heifers. The top price—£2,144—was got for the rising two-year-old sire Sunbeam's Pride, by the famous Pride of Avon.

The Registrar-General for Scotland announces that the detailed tabulation of the recent Scottish Census is so far complete that he is now in a position to issue the revised population figures of all the counties and of Scotland as a whole. The revised figures show that the population of Scotland in 1911 was 4,760,904. Lancashire is first with 1,447,034 and Edinburghshire next with 507,666. In 1901 the population of Scotland was4,472,103,that of Lanarkshire 1,339,327, and that of Edinburghshire 448,796.

In reply to Mr. Lardner, Mr. Birrell states that the amounts advanced for land purchase under the Irish Land Purchase Acts up to March 31, 1912, were as follows :—Act of £1170, 518,933; Act of 1881, £240,801; Act of 1885, 9,992,536l.; Acts of £1891-6, £13,146,892; Act of 1903, £49,128,508; Act of 1909, £1,488,039,—total, £74,515,709 This figure does not include advances amounting to £3,588,829 made under section 16 of the Labourers Act, 1906, and is also exclusive of payments in cash amounting to 1,358,898 made by tenant purchasers. The amounts applied for but not advanced on March 31, 1912, were:—Act of 1903, £25,556,355; Act of 1909 £2,609,533—total, £38,165,888.

FOREIGN.

According to intelligence received by Hamburg merchants, there are serious native disturbances in Liberia, and European, especially German, factories have been attacked.

GERMANY.

The Marquis di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived at Berlin just before midnight on Nov. 4, to return the visit paid by the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, to Rome in January last. On Nov. 5 the Emperor William personally conferred upon the Marquis the Order of the Black Eagle. The Italian Foreign Minister brought the Emperor an autograph letter from the King of Italy. German Press comments on the visit are all to the effect that the Triple Alliance is now more united and harmonious than ever.

While the armoured cruiser 'Yorck' was engaged in mining practice in Kiel Bay on Nov. 2 a cartridge exploded prematurely and Lieut. Jacobsen and sailor-named W. Fuchs were killed while Lieut. Wilscheck had both his lege broken. One sailor was slightly injured.

Halberstadt (Saxony), Nov. 6 (Reuter).—An aeroplane] accident occurred on the flying ground here to-day, as a result of which two men were killed. Lieut. Altrichter, of the Graf Tauentzien von Wittenberg (No. 20) Inf. Regt., had gone up on a biplane as passenger with an engineer named Meyer, and when the machine was about seventy feet from the ground the engine suddenly failed, and the aeroplane plunged vertically to the ground, both men being instantaneously killed.

FRANCE.

At the Ministerial Council on Nov. 5, President Fallieres signed a decree presented by M. Klotz Minister of Finance, appointing an extra-Parliamentary Commission to study all the national questions social as well as fiscal, which bear upon the depopulation of France and to seek to discover a remedy.

ITALY.

Tunis, Nov. 5 (Times).—General Fethy Bey leaves Tunis to-morrow for Marseilles. He is reported to have received a visit here from Count Alexander Sforza, brother of the chief civilengineer in San Filippo Sforza mission, the members of which have been keept prisoners by the Turks, and to have assured the Count that within ten days' the mission will be handed over to the Italian authorities in Tripoli.

RUSSIA.

The long-awaited statement regarding the Czarevitch's illness causes deep consternation among Russians. The carefully-worded report of the physicians unhappily leaves little doubt that the patient suffers from an organic defect of the blood and, doubtless, also tuberculosis in the leg.

The issue of the elections is now defined. The Right have an absolute majority in the Duma, and the Centre are curtailed and shorn of their leader M. Guchkoff.

At a cost of £1,000,000 an area of 500,000 acres on the Golodnai steppe in Turkestan is being irrigated and reclaimed for cotton cultivation by the Crown.

Major-Gen. Mesentzeff, a member of the Emperor's suite, has left Tashkent for Kashgar with an escort of Cossacks on a mission on behalf of His Majesty. In official quarters it is stated that the object of the mission is to settle differences between the Russian Consul at Kashgar and the commander of the Russian military guard.

A Russian military court at Warsaw sentenced on Nov. 1 to five years' imprisonment with hard labour a Prussian officer of Field Artillery, Lieut. Dahm, who was arrested about four months ago in Russian Poland. After sentence was passed Dahm was immediately released on bail to the amount of £1500l.

UNITED STATES.

A Central News telegram, dated Thursday, Nov.7, says :—The later results of the Presidential elections show that Dr. Woodrow Wilson has carried forty States, Mr. Roosevelt five, and Mr. Taft three. The popular vote cast for the three candidates is as follows:—Dr. Wilson 6,530,209, Mr. Roosevelt 4,220, 639, Mr. Taft 3,839,922. The result of these figures is to give Dr. Wilson 425 votes in the Electoral College, Mr. Roosevelt ninety-four votes, and Mr. Taft twelve.

New York, Nov. 2. (Reuter).—Six of the crew of the United States battleship "Vermont" were scalded last night by the blowing out of a boiler-head. Three of the injured men, firemen, died this morning on board the hospital ship "Solace."

EGYPT.

A telegram from Cairo says the members of the Cotton Congress visited the Premier on Nov. 4, and afterwards called upon Lord Kitchener at the British Agency. Lord Kitchener first received Sir Charles Macara,, the president, and the committee, and afterwards addressed the whole congress. Remarking upon Mr. Schmidt's valuable report of last year, his lordship hoped that the visit of the congress would be profitable. He indicated the necessity for a careful selection of seed, and called attention to the new species of cotton grown in the experimental nurseries.

UNITED STATES PRESIDENT.

Dr. Wilson's Overwhelming Victory.

A New York message of Nov. 6 says :—

So slowly have the returns come in that the exact margin of Dr. Wilson's victory is still dobtful. The democrats will, however, probably be found to get about 400 electoral votes, Mr. Roosevelt something over 100 and Mr. Taft less than 20. The "data" about the popular votes are even more fragmentary, but it seems certain that Mr. Roosevelt again went ahead of Mr. Taft and, what is even more interesting, the probabilities are that for all his huge majority in the Electoral College Dr. Wilson got less than half the total popular votes cast. Besides accentuating the difficulties with which the Democrats will be confronted after March 4 the figures, it is more or less plausibly held, indicate that had Mr. Roosevelt been their candidate the Republicans might have won.

Be that as it may, the "Bull Moosers" have now become in many States the chief minority organization with the Republicans in the background, like any of those third parties they have so long ridiculed. It is generally believed that Mr. Roosevelt's primary aim to smash the Republicans has succeeded with a vengeance.

News about the Socialist vote is still scanty. It seems to have been surprisingly big, especially in California, so far as Mr. Debs is concerned, but to have dwindled in the local elections. Mr. Victor Berger, the only Socialist member of Congress, was defeated.

The new House of Representatives will be strongly Democratic, and the indications are that the Senate will be Democratic by a small margin ; but this not quite certain despite the early reports alluded to in my message last night announcing that Dr. Wilson's election was assured. The House will also contain a certain number of "Bull Moosers." New York appears to have been carried by the largest majority the Democrats ever had, and Mr. Sulzer, as announced last night, is safely Governor. Maine and Massachusetts, by giving their electoral votes to the Democrat, are reversing a habit of 50 years. But with hState politics there is no room to deal.

The reception here of the result of the Presidential election is such as might be expected. With the attitude of business man your Financial Correspondent will deal. Politicians, like financiers had expected a Democratic victory, and their preoccupation, consequently, is mainly with the significance of the Roosevelt strength and the Republican "debacle." Even Mr. Taft, while he exhorts Republicans to gally, admits " the votes for Mr. Roosevelt and the votes for Mr. Debs, the Socialist candidate, are a warning that their propaganda favours fundamental change.' The Progressives, from Mr. Roosevelt downwards, go much further. Whether written or spoken, their comment is to the effect that the Bull Moose party has come to stay, and that its strength signifies the dawn of a new era. The "Bull Moosers" are, indeed, well satisfied. They have smashed the Republicans, and that, in the bottom of their hearts, was all they ever expected to do.

FOREIGN POLICY.

A formula to cover the Democratic theory of external relations is very difficult to reach. The Spanish War brought the United States new twentieth-century responsibilities, both pan-American and extra-American, since the last Democrat sat in White House. The Monroe doctrine in its pan-American sense and in its relation to the Panama Canal has been re-defined by the Republicans, and by the Republicans, too, America's Far Eastern policy, her policy of the guardianship of Cuba and Santo Domingo, to say nothing of her colonial policy in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Panama, have been formulated, and formulated in the face of fairly constant Democratic opposition. In opposition the Democrats have been, in fact, a party of anti-Imperialism and in favour of isolations. But it is one thing to criticize and another thing to carry the same criticism into practice especially, perhaps, for a party which in its early days was a party of secession ; for by the Democrats Florida, Louisiana, Texas, California, and part of Oregon were in one way or another added to the Union. Doubtless, under the Democrats Mr. Knox's "dollar diplomacy" will be less keenly pushed than it would have been under the continuance of a Republican administration or under Mr. Roosevelt ; the Council of Foreign Bondholders may no longer be told to wait for the reorganization of the Central American debt by a kind of American financial protectorate ; Washington may play a less energetic part in the Council of the Six-Nations Group when the question of Chinese loans comes up ; the Cuban income may find the eyes of the American eat less bright ; Mexico may feel that the chance of intervention are minimized ; pan-Americanism and all it implies, may be less discussed ; and it is quite certain that the chances of the United States meddling with politics in the Old World will be rendered even more remote. But that Dr. Wilson will attempt to undo the work of Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt is highly improbable. Even if he wished to do so the force of economic and political circumstances might well prevent him.

DR. WILSON'S POLICY.

Dr. Wilson has issued the following :—

The result fills me with hope that we may now at last unite to give the country freedom of enterprise and a Government released from all selfish and private influences and devoted to justice and progress.

There is absolutely nothing for the honest and enlightened business men of the country to fear. No man whose business is conducted without violation of the rights of free competition and without such private understandings and secrets alliances as violate the principles of our law and the policy of all wholesome commerce and enterprise need fear either interference or embarrassment from the Administration. Our hope and purpose is now to bring all the free forces of the nation into active and intelligent cooperation and to give to our prosperity a freshness and spirit and a confidence such as it has not had in our time. The responsibilities of the task are tremendous, but they are common responsibilities which all leaders of action and opinion must share, and with the confidence of the people behind us everything that is right is possible.

My own ambition will be more than satisfied if I may be permitted to be the frank spokesman of the nation's thoughtful purpose in these great matters.

MUSIC-HALL V. CINEMA.

A pitched battle between the music-halls and the picture theatres stated the "Daily Mail" of Nov 9 will be fought next Thursday and Friday before the Theatres and Music-Halls Committee of the London County Council at their annual licensing meeting at the Nawington Sessions House.

A large number of licences of picture theatres are applying for music licence. Their action has been interpreted by the Entertainments Protection Association as an attempt to convert the pictures theaters into music-halls.

The grounds of the opposition are that :—

Cinematograph licences are granted for pictures only.

Unconditional music licences will convert them into music-Halls.

Such a state of affairs was never contemplated by Parliament, is contrary to public policy, and unfair to existing music-halls.

Local demands for music entertainments are already amply provided for.

The question of Sunday opening of picture theatres will arise on an application for a music licence for the Brixton Palladium. The Rev. A. J. Waldron, vicar of Brixton, objects to the granting of the proposed licence on the grounds that :—

The opening on Sundays of cinematograph theatres possessing a music and dancing licence is undesirable in the public interest.

The application of Mr. Oswald Stoll for a music and dancing licence for the proposed Fulham Empire is to meet with vigorous opposition. The Wesleyan Church authorities Green object to the licence because it would depreciate church property, cause discomfort to persons attending the church, and be morally, religiously and educationally bad for the district.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The "Times" on Discontent with Methods.

We take the following from the "Times" :—

No one in touch with Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion can have failed to realise that the methods at present in vogue at the India Office have been exciting for some years a gradually increasing discontent. Our articles upon the subject have been written by an Anglo-Indian correspondent very closely and thoroughly acquainted with the Indian side of the case. They are based, professedly, upon the Indian view, and they are not intended to travel beyond that aspect of the methods in dispute. For that reason they are not exhaustive or complete; the subject is a very complex one, and no such subject can be fairly judged from a single point of view. But at the very least they present a state of affairs, and still more of opinion, which requires the prompt attention of the British Government. We will not enter here into the details of the subject. The Indian charges—for such in fact they are—may be very briefly put. They amount in sum to this—that in all his dealings for some years past with Indian currency and finance the Secretary of State has shown an increasing regard for certain British interests and a proportionate disregard for Indian ones. This charge gains colour from two indisputable facts. In the first place, the present methods and policy of the Secretary of State directly contravene in most essential respects the policy recommended by the strong Fowler Committee in 1899 and accepted by the Government in 1899. In the second place, the financial advice on which the Secretary of State now acts is much more closely associated with large interests in the City of London, and particularly with banks, than with official or financial of commercial opinion in India. No hint of any suspicion, we need hardly say, has ever touched the action of the Secretary of State ; but he is in the hands of his advisers, and Indian opinion has some ground for doubting the impartiality of their advice. For our part, we consider that there is only one course open to the Government. Inquiry has been made again and again in the Viceroy's Legislative Council and elsewhere, to meet with answers that do not answer and explanations that throw no light. This cannot continue. The reputation of British rule is seriously involved. The present system must be investigated ; reforms where needed must be introduced ; and in future all the Secretary of State's transactions must be conducted, not on unexplained principles behind closed doors, but on clearly established principles and in the light.

The "Morning Post" says :—There are two separate points on which the answers elicited from the Government by Mr. Rupert Gwynne on Indian currency questions are of considerable interest. One is that while Mr. Montagu was at the India Office to purchase of silver was transferred to the financial house of Samuel Montagu and Co., of which Mr. Montagu's brother is the head. As the amount purchased by this firm served for the coinage of 31,400,000 Rs., that is considerably over two millions sterling, the transaction was on a very large scale. The honour of our public life has fortunately stood so high that we are safe in discounting such a coincidence. And so we may be quite sure it will be in this case. It will be found that the India Office left its old clients and went to the Under Secretary's brother from the loftiest and most public-spirited motives. Yet we are willing to own that, while the long arm of coincidence may be recognised as at work without hesitation, a coincidence with two arms tends to lose its identity. To be quite frank, we do not like such transactions when they become almost a general rule rather than an exception. Even if the Secretary of State had the very best motives for changing his silver broker, we think that this matter of relationship should have prevented him from concluding a transaction which made such a suspicion even possible. On the more important point, the investment of the enormous, and rapidly growing currency reserves of the Indian Government in London, we do not feel ourselves in a position for the moment to express a settle opinion. It may be justified by considerations which, only experts fully understand ; but on the face of it it seems strange that such an enormous amount should be invested in London when money is so much scarcer in India. The gold reserve against the rupee is a very ticklish question ; no doubt it has already brought several heads with sorrow to the grave ; but if it is true, as is alleged, that the Exchange Banks in India sometimes find it impossible to obtain money for their necessary transactions in the crop season, while the Presidency Banks usually raise their loan rates to seven and eight per cent., this must surely mean a great stringency in Indian business which—if it is sound to invest any of the money at all—might find relief in the manner proposed and hitherto rejected. But this is a question on which it is unwise for outsiders to be dogmatic. It requires authoritative inquiry, and if we may go upon a recent happy precedent we might suggest that a carefully-selected committee should be appointed to go into the whole matter.

INDIAN FRONTIER PROBLEM.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society, held on Nov. 6 in the rooms of the Society, Albemarle Street, Sir Thomas H. Holdich read a paper on Indian Frontier Tribes. The Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., who presided, briefly introduced the reader, than whom, he said, no man was better qualified to give a paper on the subject he had chosen. Certainly no other man had taken part in the demarcation of so many frontiers.

Sir Thomas Holdich said that ever since the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, India had been burdened with a frontier of independent tribes, subject to no common administration, and beyond the control of any central Government. Such a system of social existence was, of course, due to environment, wild, rugged, and almost barren mountains offering insurmerable points of advantage for defence. The independence of the native had never been seriously compromised. Here and there, British administration had effected a control such as Asiatic domination never contemplated, and our tribal neighbours had been taught good manners and a sufficiently wholesome respect for law and order. The story of how this had been effected might fill many books. It was mainly the story of the Punjab Frontier Force, a story which had never yet been properly told, and in which there lay ready to the hand of the future historian a record of gallant achievement, of earnest devotion to duty, and of brilliant military exploit, which showed why the British were an imperial race. The tribes who gave most trouble were those in the north-east. There was no strategic fence whatever between the Pathans and Afghanistan. It was natural, therefore, that those people should look to Afghanistan rather than to India for political support in times of stress and difficulty. It was natural, also that they should play a double game and make what use they could of the equivocal position of sitters on the fence between Afghanistan and India. Thus, the domestic peace of our Indian establishment depended largely on the Ameer of Cabul. If he wisely turned a deaf ere to frontier discontent and declined to sympathies with seditionmongers, we should have something like rest and quietness among those northern outposts. If, on the other hand, he has grievances of his own to ventilate, nothing would be easier than for him gently to stir up the hornets' nests and send their inhabitants in angry swarms over the border. Thus the strength and independence of Afghanistan were one of the great factors of future Indian policy. The strenght of Afghanistan was increasing year by year, not merely though a sound internal administration, but by the development of an army trained and disciplined by Turkish officers and armed with all modern improvements in war material.

Gunner Samuel Parsons, who has been royal gunner at the Round Tower, Windsor, Castle, for fifty-three years, and who has been on the Active List as a soldier for sixty-eight years retired on a pension on Nov. 4, owing to failing health. Gunner Parsons was born at East Looe, Cornwall, in 1826, and is nearly eighty-seven years of age.

The committee recently appointed by the Secretary of State for War to consider wireless telegraphy in the Army held its first meeting at the War Office on Nov. 1. The members are Sir Henry Norman, M. P. (Chairman), Col. R. D. Whigham, D. S. O., of the General Staff, Commander A. E Silverton, R.N., of his Majesty's ship Vernon, Major R. H. Boys D. S. O., R. E., of the Department of Fortifications and Works, Lieut.-Col. Hippisley, of the Territorial Force, Mr. E. Russell Clarke, of the Inner Temple and Capt. A. M. Henley, of the General Staff, Secretary. The proceedings of the committee are confidential.

SPORT AT HOME.

Leading Football Results in Mail Week.

SOME INTERESTING RUGBY.

The South Africans beat the East Midlands at Northampton on Nov. 2 by 14 points to 5; the Harlequins beat Oxford University at Twickenham by 26 points to 13; Cambridge University beat Richmond at Richmond by 28 points to 3.

Bedford Grammar School beat St. Paul's School at West Kensington on Nov. 2 by 3 goals and 4 tries (27 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Aberavon beat Leicester at Aberaton on Nov. 4 by 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (13 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points).

Cambridge University beat the West of Scotland at Cambidge on Nov. 4 by 8 goals and 6 tries (58 points) to 0.

The South Africans beat Oxford University, at Oxford on Nov. 5, by 6 points to 0.

Four matches in the County Championship competition were played on November 2 with the following results :—Onesire beat Lancashire, at Birkenhead, by 5 goals and 1 try (28 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points.) Yorkshire beat Durham, at Hartlepool, by 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points) to 3 tries (9 points). Devon and Gloucestershire played a drawn game at Devonport, each side having scored 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) Cornwall beat Sommerset, at Camborne, by 2 goals and 1 penalty goal (13 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points.)

Cardiff beat at Blackheath, on Nov. 2, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 1 try (3 points). London Hospital beat United Services at Halsend by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 goal (5 points) London Welsh beat London Irish, at Wandsworth, by 1 dropped goal and 6 tries (22 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Merchant Taylors beat Old Leysians, at Richmond, by 2 goals (10 points to 1 goal) (5 points). London Scottish beat Old Alleynians, at Duiwich, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 try (3 points). Old Whitgiftians beat Royal Naval College, at Greenwich, by 1 goal, 2 dropped goals, and 4 tries (25 points) to 2 goals (10 points). Old Blues beat Old Mill-hillians, at Twickenham, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Coventry beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Coventry, by 6 goals and 6 tries (48 points) to 0. Pontypool beat Aberavon, at Pontypool, by 1 goal and penalty goal (3 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points). Abertillery beat Llanelly, at Llanelly by 1 penalty goal (3 points) to 0. Edinburgh University beat Edinburgh Wanderers, at Edinburgh, by 3 goals and 6 tries (33 points) to 0. Glasgow Academicals beat Kelvinside Acadcmicals, at Glasgow, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 0. Edinburgh beat West of Scotland, at Glasgow, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (20 points) to 0. R. M. C. (Sandhurst) beat St. Thomas's, at Camberley, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Rugby, each side having scored 1 try (3 points). Swansea beat Leicester, at Swansea, by 4 goals, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (26 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points). Watsonians beat the Royal High School, at Edinburgh, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Roeslyn Park beat United Services, at Portsmouth by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Neath beat Newport, at Neath, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

ASSOCIATION.

Oxford University beat the United Hospitals at Oxford on Nov. 2 by 3 goals to 1; Cambridge University beat the Casuals at Tufnell Park by 1 goal to 0.

Oxford University beat Essex, at Leyton on Nov. 6, by 6 goals to 2 in foggy, unpleasant weather on a rather damp ground.

The results of the matches on Nov. 2 in the League Championship competition were as follows :—West Bromwich Albion 2 goals, Chelsea 0, at Stamford Bridge ; Manchester City 4, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Plumstead; Liverpool 4, Tottenham Hotspur 1, at Anfield ; Oldham Athletic 2, Everton 0, at Oldham ; Newcastle United 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0, at Newcastle ; Sunderland 5, Bradford City 1, at Bradford ; Manchester United 2, Notts County 1, at Manchester ; Sheffield United 0, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Sheffield ; Bolton Wanderers 1. Derby County 1, at Bolton ; Aston Villa 5, Middlesbrough 1, at Birmingham.

Notts County beat Tottenham Hotspur at Tottenham on Nov. 4 by 3 goals to 0.—Leicester Fosse beat Stockport County at Stockport, in the Second Division of the League, by 2 goals to 1.

The results of the matches on Nov. 2 in the Second Division of the League competition were as follows :—Birmingham 2 goals, Clapton Orient 0, at Homerton, Stockport ; Leicester Fosse 1, Bramley 0, at Leicester ; Lincoln City 2, Bristol City 0, at Lincoln Hull City 6, Leeds City 2, at Hull ; Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, Bradford 0, as Wolverhampton ; Notts Forest 1, Blackpool 1, at Nottingham ; Glossop 1, Huddersfield Town 0, at Glossop ; Burnley 3, Grimsby Town 2, at Burnley ; Preston North End 2, Bury 0, at Preston.

The results of the matches on Nov. 2 in the Southern League competition were as follows :—Crystal Palace 1 goal, Stoke 0, at Sydenham ; West Ham United 4, Gillingham 0, at Upton Park ; Coventry City 3, Reading 1, at Coventry ; Merthyr Town 3, Plymouth Argyle 2, at Merthyr ; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Norwich City 2, at Brighton ; Portsmouth 1, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Portsmouth ; Bristol Rovers 2, Millwall 1, at Bristol ; Swindon 2, Brentford 0, at Swindon ; Exeter City 1, Northampton 1, at Exeter ; Watford 2, Southampton 0, at Watford.

RACING.

Newmarket Houghton Meeting was brought to a close on Nov. 1. The Durham Stakes was won by R. Swanwick's Equanimit. Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzo was second and Lord Farquhar's Aprille third. The Queensberry Handicap was won by Mr. A. Frogley's Primrose More. Mr. J. Keene's Castleton was second and Mr. A. Stern's Cigar third. The Houghton Stakes was won by Mr. J. P. Hornung's Arda, the Criterion Nursery by Mr. H. Salvin's Autocles, and the Final Plate by Mr. A. Barton's Crown Jewel.

At Alexandra Park on Nov. 2 the London Autumn Cup was won by Mr. A. H. Hammond's Lavolt. Mr. P. Ralli's Wolfe Land was second and Lord Carnarvon's Sydmonton third.

The Lincoln Autumn Meeting was begun on Nov. 4. The Great Tom Plate was won by Mr. W. H. Walker's Cuthbert. Mr. Nelke's Outram was second and Mr. W. Raphael's Beaurepaire third. The Blankney Nursery Plate was won by Miss McLaughlin's Forward III., and the Yorborough Selling Handicap by Mr. T. Hogg's Mind the Step.

The Lincoln Autumn Meeting was brought to a close on Nov. 5. The Chaplin Nursery Plate was won by Mr. G. Prentice's Early Girl. Sir W. Cooke's Miss Tathwell was second and Mr. W. Raphael's Sirabia third. The Lincoln Autumn Handicap was won by Sir R. Jardine's Forest Lassie. Mr. E. Hulton's Paravid was second and Sir E. Cassel's Renown third.

The Liverpool Autumn Meeting was begun on Nov. 6. The Knowsley Nursery Stakes was won by Mr. Nelke's Laudes; Sir E. Vincent's Diadumono was second and the Duke of Portland's William of Orange third. The Liverpool St. Leger was won by Lord Derby's. The Tyke, Mr. Reid Walker's Jack Saw was second, and Mr. C. Howard's England third. The Lancashire Handicap was won by Sir R. W. Griffith's Hoch.

BOXING.

The final stages of the Navy and Army Championships were concluded on Nov. 1. There was not a single mistaken decision during the evening. Except for the erroneous conception of a referee's functions, the conduct of the meeting was perfect. General Sir Douglas Haigh presented the prizes. The results of the Officers' competitions were as follows :—

Officers' Light-Heavy Weights (12 st 7 lb and under).—Semi-final Ties.—Second Lieut. C. O. Lilly (1st Dorsetshire Regt.) beat Second Lieut. J. G. Hayter (Royal Field Art., Deepnt) on points ; Lieut. A. M. Read (1st Northamptonshire Regt.) (heavy-weight holder) beat Capt. G. W. Bentley (Middlesex Regt.) (light-heavy weight holder), the referee stopping the fight in the third round.

Final Tie.—Lieut. Read beat Second Lieut. Lilly, the referee stopping the fight in the third round.

Officers' Middle Weights (11 st 6 lbs and under)—Third Series.—Lieut. H. J. S. Shields (Royal Army Medical Corps) knocked out Second Lieut. E. B. Conybeat (Worcestershire Regt.) in the third round Lieut. H. F. S. Huntington (2nd Welsh Regt.) beat Lieut. C. N. Champion de Crespigny (Queen's Bays) in the first minute.

Final Tie—Lieut. Huntington knocked out Lieut. Shields in the second round.

Officers' Welter Weights (10 st 7 lb and under).—Semi final Ties.—Sub-Lieut. J. H. R. Homfray (H. M. S. Lizard) beat Lieut. M. A. Cross (1st Loyal North Lancashire Regt.) after a close fight by a very few points ; Lieut. G. Le Q. Martel (Royal Eng., Darlington) beat Lieut. C. H. Callet (Royal Marine Art., Eastney), the winner having had considerably the better of the bout all through.

Final Tie.—Lieut. Martel beat Lieut. Homfray on points.

Officers' Feather Weights (9 st and under).—Semifinal Tie,—Second Lieut. A. B. Butterworth (Army Service Corps) beat Lieut. J. A Shuter (H.M.S. Eisgatd) on points; Lieut. N. W. Thiele (Royal Garrison Art.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON Nov. 22.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-4		1-16
3 do. Reduced	89 3-4		1-4
2½ do. Sterling Loan	92		unchgd
do. do. Gov. securities	63 3-16	1-16	
Bar silver in London Spot	29 1-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' acceptance	29 1-4	1-16	
Bar silver in New York	53	1-8	
Exchanges on London at Paris	25·24		2
do. do. at Berlin	20·50		unchgd
do. do. New York	4 84 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight	4 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	4 1-2		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold. ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—China buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	nil
Gold to Bombay	£	150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Ceylon	£	9,000
Silver to Hongkong	£	nil
Silver to Shanghai	£	50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Steady.—Increased demand
Futures ... Feverish
Manchester ... Strong
Total sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 15,000 "
Mid Americans ... 6·91—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·03+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6 64	6 63	6 60	6 9	6 57
—03	—03	—04	—03	—05

Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
6 57	6 56	6·55	6·53
—04	—05	—05	—05

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 12·15 Mar. 12·22.
New York official Noon call Dec. 12·20, Mar. 12·20.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·25, Mar. 12·37.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports	83,000
" Receipts at " last year	85,000
" Exports to Great Britain	23,000
" Exports to Continent	57,000
" Spot Cotton	12·0 +05
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·24+05	Declined owing to Southern selling of futures in the local market and advanced later on spinner reported to be bidding more freely.
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·35+13	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	12 1-4 unchgd
Futures month of Dec.	12 41+05
Futures month of Mar.	12·01+14
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	513,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	178,000
Do. do. to France & Continent	237,000
Do. do. to Japan	211,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,208,000
Do. do. at interior Ports	683,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	7,000
do Forwarded	107,000
do Imports	144,000
do Stocks	821,000
Stock of Cotton in London	5,170
Coconada Fair Red O. I. F. London	d 5 3-16
Coconada Ginned " "	d 5 16
Western Good " "	d 5 7-8

Liverpool, Nov. 22.

Tone Dhoo ties and Shirtings Prices rising. Demand good
Tone Cloths ... Very firm and advancing

Weft American "54"	12
Weft Egyptian "90"	18 1-8
Twist Yarn—Market steady	
Weft Egyptian "32"	17 7-8
Twist "32" W T O	10 3-8
Twist "32" B	14 7-8
Cloths 6 20 36 inch	14
Twist "36" W T O	10 5-8
Twist "36" B	11 -8
Twist "42"	12 3-8
Twist American "60"	16 1 2
Twist Egyptian "60"	17
Twist Egyptian "80"	20 1-2
40s Cashmere Mule Twist	11 1-4
120 Mayall's Yarn	11 1-8

F. G. F Tinnevelly O I F—Liverpool 5 5-16
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... Nov.-Dec

Grey shirtings 38 in. by 37 1-2 38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Rad Hess ing .. 7 8
" 44 in. by 37 yds 14 by 13-8 lbs 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 18 to 16-5 ance 3 0 1-4
" Mirths 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ... 2 4
" Shirtings 32-36 in. by 42 yds Lilepmans No 1500 ... 12 9

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	39 1-4
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports	London Nominal
Wheat White Karachi	38 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports	London —Value
Wheat Red Karachi	3 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec—London —Nominal

Tone Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs	unchanged
Do. Months—	do
Barletta Russo 62 12lbs	unchanged

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	unchanged
Do Months	do

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	43 unchgd
Do. Months	Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	57 1-4
Do. Months—	March-May
Do. Name of Ports.—	Hamburg—Done

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Calcutta	47 1-4
Do. Months—	April-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Liverpool—Done	
	Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	46 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—	Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-18-9+0-09
Nov-Dec.—Gulf—Nearest Value—Value	Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 4 1-2 unchgd
	Nov.-Dec.—Buyers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 89 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal	d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 77 5-8+1-16
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	6 1 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	12 15 0
4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	12 15 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian O. I. F. India	6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...12s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Geddington Court, Strathgarry."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India (Double bags)	12 7 1-2—3-4
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Scarcely anything doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 5 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. High prices asked check business	
German Beet-root 88 p.c	9 4 3-4 1-2d
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Sellers
	9 10 1-4 -1-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened.—Flat. Closed steadier	
B A B & similar Crystal C & F India	14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone.—Unchgd little doing	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 5 1-4 unchgd
Month of Shipments	Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta	
Do.	10 7 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	10 9—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
Do.	12—July-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	
Do.	12 1 1-2—July-Dec—Value.
Tone—Firm—Moderate business	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [23RD NOV., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
203 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Yokohama Bank
37 Bars Silver	7,87,500	do	Mint Master
416 Boxes Silver Dollars	7,42,500	do	do
659 Boxes silver	45,00,000	Shanghai	do
4 Boxes Rs.	7,907	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	21	25,246
B. B. and C. I. Railway	19	22,680

FINANCIAL

EXCHANGE :—

Tone market continues quiet but steady, and rates are unchanged. There is still very little business doing either way Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...ls. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...ls. 4 3-32d
Credits 4 months sight	...ls. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...ls. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do Francs	...11 3-4
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...163
Shanghai "	...211 1-4
Japan "	...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 7 1-6 for Cash and the Settlement and has remained unchanged during the day. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 7 0
1st Settlement		95 7 0
2nd Settlement	"	95 8 0 to 95 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday there was a further advance of 1-16 in prices of ready and forward silver in London, the rates now being 29 1-8 and 29 1-4 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 63. The local market has fluctuated during the day, opening at 73 3-16 for ready and the first settlement, declining to 73 ex duty and closing as under. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—

Ready (ex duty)	Rs.	73 2 0
Ready	"	73 2 0
2nd Settlement	"	73 7 0
Silver (com duty)		
Ready	"	82 8 0
1st Settlement	"	82 8 0
2nd Settlement	"	82 13 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday the American markets opened easier, but closed 5 and 13 points higher in futures in New York, and 15 and 14 points higher in New Orleans. Top prices do not yet appear to have been reached. The local market opened steady at Rs. 312 for good Broach, Rs. 311 for fine Khanguaon Akola January and Rs. 282 for fine Bengal January. The morning reports yesterday moved in a north-easterly direction, and has to-day almost disappeared. Heavy and heavy rain fell yesterday in the northern portion of the Central Provinces, but only light showers in the Berars, Central India received further heavy rain, and there was also moderate rain in the Hyderabad districts and Deccan. Reports from Broach State that rain has done damage to the early sown portion of the crop to the extent of 10 to 15 per cent, but the later sowings have benefitted to the extent of 25 to 40 per cent. The crop is expected to be rather late. The market here has been quiet but steady to-day with little business doing in contracts. Rates close as under.

Ready cotton is firm with a good enquiry by Japan shippers and local mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	322	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	312	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat		322	Jan.
Fine M. G. Naspur		340	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		314	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola		311	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish		298	"
F. G. M. G Khandeish		288	"
Fine M. G. Bengal		282	"
Fine M. G. Bengal		289	Nov.
F. G. M. G. Bengals		266	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales.
Total Imports	15,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov. Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 70	6 69	6 66
+06	+06	
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6 65	6 63	6 63
+06		+6
May-June.	June-July	July-August.
6 62	6 61	6 59
+06		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 10 0	B.T.
December	"	9 6 0	B.T.
April-May 1913	"	9 9 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May 1913	Rs.	8 5 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 13 0	B.T.
Yellow "	"	8 11 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	55 8 0	
Black Kutni	"	47 0 0	
Ready White Khandeish	"	57 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	12 12 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	38 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	28 0 0	
Forward	"	26 8 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	Rs.	45 8 0	
Jan.-Feb. Small	"	44 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8 9 0	B. T.

WHEAT —

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5 0	B. T.
White Delhi May 1913	"	5 7 0	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,750
Bank of India	...	...	65
Eastern Bank	...	...	94
Indian Specie	...	...	72 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay S. N. Pref	...	...	272 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	562 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	3,564 bales.
Wheat	...	...	20,107 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	892 "
Rapeseed	...	...	15 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	11,184 "
Poppyseed	...	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	...	655 "
Castorseed	...	...	4,441 "
Rice	...	...	6,990 "
Myrabolams	...	...	999 "
Cottonseed	...	...	6,043 "
Mowraseed	...	...	686 "
Gram	...	...	8,794 "
Joowar	...	...	5,661 "
Maize	...	...	965 "
Barley	...	...	2,300 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.] [BOMBAY, Nov 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	75 1-4		nu chgd
3 do. Reduced	89		1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	92		unchgd
do. Govt. securities	62 13-16		unchgd
Bar silver in London	29 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' acceptance	29 1-4		unchgd
do. in New York	63		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·23		·01
do. at Berlin	20·50		unchgd
do. at New York	4 84 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do short London Bills	17th Oct.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	4 3-4		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 7-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		1-4
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1-8		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-4		1-8
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 13 7-8 unchgd.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady Dull
Futures	Quiet.
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	15,000
Mid Americans	6·99+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10·10+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·71	6·69	6·67	6 65
+07	+06	+07	+06

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May June.	June July	July-Aug.
6 64	6 63	6 63	6 62	6 60
+07	+06	+07	+07	+07

NEW YORK—

Day Receipts at U.S. Ports	65,000
Days Receipts at U.S. last year	83,000
Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Exports to Continent	17,000
Spot Cotton—	12·30+20
Futures—Month of Dec. 12·44+20	Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on favourable cotton goods situation.
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·52+17	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	12 3-8+1-8
Futures month Dec.	12·57+16
Futures month of Mar	12·59+18
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	6,510,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	424,000
East Indian do	61,000
American do	4,461,000
Other do	104,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian sales	nil
Total Speculation	2,000
Do. Exportation	2,000
East Indian Export	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	400
Do. Actual Exports	nil
Do. Week's Imports	1,000
Do. Speculation	100
Americans afloat	530,000
East Indian	1,000
Total afloat	126,000 (?)

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	Nominal.
Do. Months—	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	.....
Wheat White Karachi	38—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	37 2-4
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Nominal.	
Tone—Steady.	
Australian Wheat	38 3-4 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £135,000 for Egypt.

SEEDS.

A SEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...
Do. Name of Ports—	...
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	Nominal.
Do Months	.....
Do Name of Ports	.....
Brown Cawnpore	49 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	
LINSEED—	
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	52 1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone—Steady.	

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 46 1-2+1-2
Do, Months— ... Dec.-Jan.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-9
Nov.Dec. Gulf—Nearest value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 4 1-2 Nov.-Dec. Steady.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags	12 3 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment	Jan.-Mar. Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady. Prices rather better.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	12 5 1-4
Do. Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, but little doing.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	9 5 1-2
Months of Shipments	Nov.—Sellers. 9 10 3-4—May—Sellers.
Tone—Very steady. Not much doing.	
B A B & similar Crystals C & F India	14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments	Jan.-March.
Tone—Inactive—Unchanged.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	12 5 1-4
Months of Shipments	Dec.—Value.
Tone—Firm.	

WOOL AUCTION SALE.

Wool auction closed to-day firm with a fair demand sold 23,000.
Vicanere first white highest 12d lowest 10 1-2
Vicanere ordinary highest 10 1-2 to west 9 1-2
Candahar first white highest 10 3-4 lowest 10
Candahar ordinary highest 9 3-4 lowest 8 1-2
Bicanere white highest 9 1-2 lowest 8.

CULCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

In the share market there was no change. The coal market continued dull, with very little business passing in local shares. Bengal-Nagpur's were Rs. 62. Kardi's Rs. 16-4 Lakuk's Rs. 24-12, Raniganjas Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 22, Sendras Rs. 17-8 and Sodeohs Rs. 10-8. There has been some recovery in the jute market, where sellers have raised their prices for October-November and November-December to £260. The gunny market has revived, and generally is on a higher level; for January-March Rs. 1,328 has been paid.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Nov., 1912, as compared with the statement of 12th Nov. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 12. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 16. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office	1,73,18,228	14	10	1,81,49,254	12	5
Other Deposits, &c	16,40,00,350	6	8	16,31,09,012	2	10
Bank Post Bills, &c	11,32,057	14	6	10,22,798	7	11
Sundries	21,71,139	7	11	22,59,772	9	4
	22,29,21,771	11	11	22,23,40,838	0	6

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,11,88,260	0	0	4,10,60,540	0	0
other authorized Investments	98,94,607	0	0	98,91,107	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,75,24,320	8	11	3,81,93,191	5	9
Accounts of Credit on do	5,13,23,565	8	5	5,29,65,072	12	10
Bills discounted, &c	3,66,12,387	7	7	3,67,28,072	10	3
Balances with other Banks	31,91,380	12	3	33,10,798	12	10
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	24,88,925	0	5	24,85,905	11	0
Stamps	11,349	7	0	11,145	9	0
Sundries	3,57,913	2	1	3,58,173	9	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	16,25,42,738	14	8	16,50,03,911	7	6
Cash, &c., at Branches	6,03,79,032	13	3	5,78,36,926	9	0
	22,29,21,771	11	11	22,23,40,838	0	6

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs. 14,12,195	Increase.
Government at Branches	5,81,164	Decrease.
Other Deposits	8,91,338	Do.
Post Bills	1,04,359	Do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	81,220	Decrease.
Loans	6,68,875	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	16,41,507	Do.
Mercantile Bills	1,15,685	Do.
Cash at Head Office	22,10,455	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	3,31,652	Do.

Percentage 31·34.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1912.

291. Duties—Duties for week ending 1st December 1912.

Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut H G Allum.

Orderly Sergeant No 1 Company Sergt A A Swann

Orderly Sergeant No 2 Company Sergt J Clarke.

292. Parades—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bander at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays until further orders, for Defence Light Manning.

Wednesday 27th instant at 7-0 a.m. D R F and Dial Numbers for members of No. 2 Company detailed, place of parade will be communicated to members concerned.

Thursday 28th instant at 9-30 p.m. Nos 1 and 2 Companies Lecture at Head-quarters.

Saturday, 30th inst. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p. m., and Church Gate at 4-55 p. m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 25th Nov., 1912.

I. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

II. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade on Tuesday morning next, the 26th instant. Rendezvous at the Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords, Carbines, and Bandoliers.

III. There will be a parade for the Salsette Contingent on Wednesday morning next, the 27th instant, Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress, Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1912.

721 Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class and Signallers of G Company will parade at 7 a.m to-day Monday the 25th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana.

II.—The Maxim Gun Class of "A" Coy will parade at Head-quarters at 7 a.m. on Tuesday the 26th and Thursday the 28th instant.

III Wednesday the 27th Instant. Commanding Officer's Parade.

Subject—Field Service Regulations, Part I outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

722. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will commence early in January 1913, those wishing to appear this season, should submit their names to the Adjutant as early as possible.

Extract from Government Resolution General Department No 7593 dated 12th November 1912 is published for information :—

Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Goodall resigns his commission. Dated the 23rd October 1912.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p.c.	351
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	283
Bank of Bengal	100	50	6 "	175½
Bank of India	500	500	14 "	65
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 "	1750
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 "	1480
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	100
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 "	67
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c	12½
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	570
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	125
Specie Bank	100	50	7	27½
The Bombay Mercantile Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	72½
Central Bank of India	50	25		13
EXCHANGE BANK.				32½
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	4 "	94
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld	$ 125	$ 125	£2	...

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Broul's Dawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	128x
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Port	475	475	22½	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705½
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglolee	100	100	6p.c.	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	141½
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	800
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	272½
New East India	1000	1000	75	910
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	905
New Berar	500	500	40	575½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	765
Jomra	100	112	nil	...
Pachaiyappa	100	100	10	...
Petlad	400	400	80	650
Ratlam City	200	200	20	245
Shakkar U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	710
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	820
Alliance	1000	1000	...	90
Berar Mfg.	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	40	325
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	760
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	520
Century	100	100	3	310
Central India	500	500	70	2200
Jnina	1000	1000	...	890
Jubo Silk	500	500	20	440
Jolaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1465
Joronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Jonnaught	300	300	...	200
Joorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	750
Jresoent	100	100	4	112½
Jurrimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1125
Jrown	500	500	20	800
David	250	250	10	522½
Jmperor Edward	500	500	10	530
Jmpress	500	500	...	220
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	217½
Fazulbhoy	350	350	...	525
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1735
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	365
Gokal Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	495
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	705
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	100
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	550
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An electric generator only 15 mill-meters in height weighing only 7 grammes and wound with silk-insulated wire was recently exhibited before the French Academy of Sciences. The armature of this diminutive machine is 6.2 millimeters in diameter, and the commutator and brushes are constructed as accurately as in a large machine. The output is about 2 amperes at 2.5 volts.

Paris daily newspapers are beginning to use pictures transmitted by a method employing a copper plate prepared from the original photograph negative. This transmitting plate resembles a half-tone plate and consists of parallel lines in gelatin upon the copper surface. In the black parts of the picture the lines are wide, covering nearly all the space, and in the whites they are very narrow. The plate is wound around the cylinder of a transmitting instrument, synchronize with a receiving instrument which operates by the deflection of a beam of light.

The irrigation of what used to be known as the Great American Desert has shown this strip of country to be very fertile land that had needed only adequate water supply, and the extension of irrigation has been part of the development of several of the great electrical transmission systems in the arid zone. At the same time the more refined experience with irrigation has shown an important application of the electric motor, viz, for the pumping work necessary to make the newly provided water supply available to the farmer. The actual amount of water needed (under skillful farming) is small and may be brought to the farmer's very door by motors supplied with electrical energy at a favorable rate, viz., dols. 20 per horse-power for the six months' season.

Nowadays the co-operation of public service companies not only helps out with the supply of many things which formerly all individuals and concerns had to provide for themselves, but gives a commodity of better quality than the small consumer could possibly afford otherwise. The electricity supply companies, especially, step in to give many private consumers far better light and power in both home and workshop than they could provide for themselves. This important feature of modern civilization is brought to mind in a recent number of a German electrical paper, pointing out the superiority of the electric motor over the gas or gasoline engine under certain conditions. Where the load is intermittent and relatively small and the ruling considerations are convenience, simplicity, and cleanliness, using the electric motor, that is, energy delivered by wire from a central generating station, is a cheap soultion of the power problem. When power is required for long periods and in large amounts, however, there is a point beyond which the internal combustion engine will be cheaper than the motor.

The large extensions to electrical supply equipment in Chicago that are now in hand call attention to the vogue of steam turbine generators in the huge projects at the present time superseding the engine-driven generators that were universally employed in the earlier days of electrical engineering. For the Fisk Street Station, Chicago, a 25,000 kilowatt, 4,500 volt, 3-phase Parsons' horizontal unit, having a speed of 750 revolutions per minute, is now under construction. This generator will be about 75 feet long and 18 feet wide. The addition to the plant will be large enough to house four of these units, bringing the ultimate capacity of this station up to 220,000 kilowatts. The project for the new North-west Station in the same city comprises twelve 20,000 kilwatt vertical steam turbine generators to be housed in two similar groups of buildings, and two of these units are now installed. The rotating member, containing six disk with a total of 7,392 buckets and weighing almost exactly 100 tons, is supported on a step bearing which is supplied with oil at a pressure of 800 pounds per square inch.

One of the most valuable and original of the communications before the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry was one by Dr. J. C. O'Neil. It relates to the continuous purification of coal gas with weak ammonia. The gas that leaves the condensers is washed with a weak liquor of ammonia, instead of with the gas liquor itself, found in the first scrubber. Thereby the whole of the cyanogen is absorbed and also the greater part of the hydrogen sulphide. The temperature of the gas and the wash liquor should be above 30 deg. Cent. The wash liquor from the scrubber is returned to the ammonia still, and the impurities saturate the concentrated ammonia in the condenser of the still. Six months' trial of the process showed that the oxide in the purifiers was insufficient to deal with the gas when the latter was washed with liquor in the ordinary way.

There has been a marked increase in Europe in the use of cremation as a method of disposing of the dead. Last year there were 7,555 cremations in Germany as against 6,500 in 1910. At present there are thirty crematories in Germany and almost as many in Italy. In England there were 1,033 cremations in 1911 as against 840 in 1910. Recently Switzerland has passed a law which practically makes interment exceptional.

Max de Nansouty says in "Les Annales" (Paris.) "A specialist gives us the details of the following process for imparting to new yello leather a look of age. It is first washed with plenty of water and thoroughly dried; then the surface is coated with a layer of vaseline. When this layer has been absorbed by the leather another is applied, this being kept up till the leather is saturated. Only four applications at most are required to give leather a very deep color. When dry it will be dull, but a polish may be imparted to it by any sort of encaustic.

A recent press despatch states that three German chemists at Frankfort-on-the-Main have discovered a method of making milk synthetically in the chemical laboratory. According to the dispatch several scientists, including Sir William Crooker, tasted and tested this milk and pronounced it palatable. It is proposed to manufacture the milk in London and sell it at 2d. a quart. The milk is made entirely from vegetable ingredients digested in a "mechanical stomach." Be that as it may, we hoped that there is some truth in the report, for there could be no danger of tuberculosis or any other disease germs in the synthetic product.

Everyone knows that any considerable rise in the pathway has an appreciable effect upon the speed of one's progress. It is not so well known that even very slight gradients occasion quite considerable losses of time and energy to the padestrian. Observations made proved that on a horizontal stretch men moving with active step (i.e., not merely taking a walk) required on an average fourteen seconds to cover one hundred feet, while woman, under similar conditions, took from twenty or twenty-two seconds. Groups of people invariably move more slowly than individuals. After climbing a certain gradient which formed parts of the road observed, the men had reduced their velocity so that now one hundred feet were covered in seventeen to twenty-one seconds; the corresponding figure for the women was twenty-one to twenty-five. Furthermore, it was found that the slowing down extended not only over the actual gradient, but for some hundred feet beyond, after reaching a level stretch. Another peculiar observation is that on first reaching a gradient the men continue for a time with their speed on the level, and only gradually slow down, while woman slow down immediately upon striking a gradient.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

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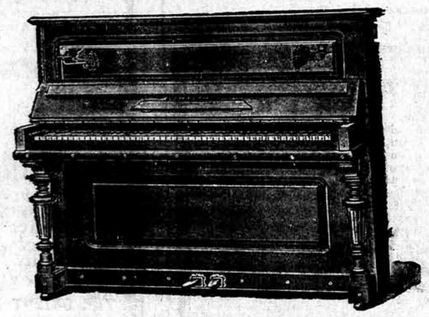

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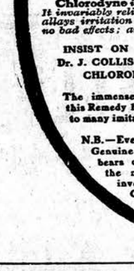

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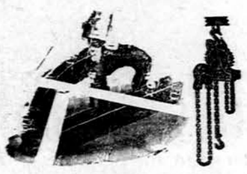

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